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## CSSR DAILY NOTES CEMA COUNTRIES' HELP TO POLAND

AU141225 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 83 p 6

[Boris Latta article in column "Economic Topic": "The Creative Strength of Unity"]

[Excerpt] The great importance of economic relations among the countries of the socialist community can be seen in an extreme political-economic situation such as the one which fraternal Poland has got itself into. There are several examples of measures taken by the CEMA countries' to keep the Polish economy's available production capacities busy. For example, Bulgaria is helping to utilize the available capacities in Polish metallurgy, chemical and light industry. Hungarian-Polish integration is deepening: To utilize the capacities of Polish industry, a contract has been concluded on the delivery from Poland of 4 million meters of cotton fabric, 2 million meters of lining materials, yarn and other products. The German Democratic Republic, too, has signed a contract with the Polish People's Republic, according of which the industrial potential of the two countries will be utilized in a planned manner. Specialists from the CSSR, together with their Polish partners, are devoting themselves to work connected with the utilization of available capacities -- mainly in engineering, the electrotechnical, metallurgical, light and food industries. Also Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia have contributed to help normalize the economic situation in Poland.

## SOCIALIST TU SECRETARIES MEET IN BUDAPEST

LD171806 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI) -- The secretaries in charge of international affairs and the heads of the departments of international affairs of the trade union centres of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam opened a three-day meeting in Budapest on Monday on actual problems of the international trade union movement.

On behalf of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the participants were greeted by General Secretary Sandor Gaspar.

TURKS SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING DOLLARS FROM ITALY

AU141701 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Quotation and slash marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, January 14 (BTA) -- "Goods From Italy", under this headline OTECHESTVEN FRONT carries today a court essay on the lawsuits against Turkish and Italian nationals - smugglers.

The Turkish nationals (Jahit Uksel) and (Aihan Obas) have imported illegally into Bulgaria from Italy, in a specially made hiding place in the car, 105,000 counterfeit dollars. "The dollars, OTECHESTVEN FRONT writes, "have been made in the clandestine "mint" in Italy. Dollars were smuggled twice -- the first smuggling -- in March, 1981 and the second one -- several months later. The Bulgarian court has given to (Jahit Uksel) four years of imprisonment, and to (Aihan Obas) three years and a half.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT reminds that five years ago the Bulgarian customs officials have seized in the luggage of Italian (Lorenza Dore) two packages with another "Italian good" - counterfeit bonds for petro products in Bulgaria at the total sum of more than 80,000 leva. (Dore) confessed before the trial and the court that the cut for the Bulgarian bonds have been made in the workshop of (F[illegible]nando Arnaldi), 50, "(a Brinetti)" [word indistinct] in Rome.

The lady author writes: "(Lorenzo Dore) was sentenced and he has served his term of imprisonment -- according to our country's law. But who can guarantee that tomorrow or the day after tomorrow some other "workshop" -- owned by a man, connected or not, with the Mafia, for a bigger or smaller payment /which depends on the 'good' and the goals even/ would not begin working against us? Who can guarantee? And what is more, as it became more than clear, it is a question not only about an ordinary business but about marketing of goods, about easy profits, not only about a currency infringement but also about a crime against the money-credit and currency system of Bulgaria, about a bommerang thrown across the frontiers with a rather far-away and disguised enough target - ideological."

SOFIA, JANA ON AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVAL 17 JANUARY

AU171940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan First of September Revolution and of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, arrived on an official friendly visit to Bulgaria today at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and secretary general of the BCP Central Committee. The Libyan guest was cordially welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and by other Bulgarian party and state leaders.

[Tripoli JANA in English at 1842 GMT 17 January adds: "Others present at the airport were the State Council vice president and Politburo member, Mitko Grigorov; the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Grisha Filipov; the foreign minister, Petur Mladenov; the minister of industry, Todor Ginov; several officials of the Bulgarian Communist Party and government; members of the Libyan People's Bureau in Sofia; the Bulgarian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah; Libyan Arab students and the Arab revolutionary force in Bulgaria and all Bulgarian well-wishers."

["During his official visit to Bulgaria, the revolution's leader is being accompanied by a delegation including the secretary of the General People's Committee, the foreign liaison secretary, the secretaries of the economy, light industry, agrarian reform and land reclamation, and several technicians and specialists from different ministries."]

Later Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visited Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Boyana residence. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, centered on the discussion of bilateral questions and on topical international issues.

Official talks between Todor Zhivkov and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi opened at the Boyana residence tonight. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Kiril Zarev and several ministers, as well as the officials also accompanying the Libyan leaders, are participating in the official talks. Confidence was expressed by both sides during the talks that the present visit of the Libyan leader to our country will give new impetus to the further development of cooperation and friendship between the two countries and peoples. Questions of political, economic and scientific-technical cooperation are also being discussed.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner in honor of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi tonight.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR 14 JAN

AU142021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] A protocol on scientific cooperation was signed in Sofia today between the Bulgarian National Agroindustrial Union and the Bulgarian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, on the one hand, and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR V.I. Lenin Agricultural Sciences Academy. The protocol envisages a coordination of scientific-technical research in the field of agriculture and exchange of scientists and experts from individual institutions of both countries in order to study and disseminate advanced experiences. The protocol also provides for the exchange of information materials, papers and technical documentation on the most recent achievements in agriculture. Model seeds and planting material as well as biological goods will be exchanged for scientific-technical research purposes and for production experience.

The document was signed by Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union's Central Council Executive Committee, on the Bulgarian side and by Anatoliy Chubarov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture.

GREETINGS SENT TO ROMANIA ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU171156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Constantin Dascalescu, RCP prime minister on the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian-Romanian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the fraternal Romanian people most cordial greetings on the 35th anniversary of the first Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries.

The treaty, signed on 16 January 1948, marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations. During the past 35 years the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania have achieved remarkable successes in building the socialist society.

We can note with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the RCP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, are developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and are constantly expanding and strengthening in the interest of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples.

We are convinced that also in the future, closely rallied with the other fraternal socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will make their active contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to strengthening peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world.

On the day of our common holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Romanian people new and great successes in building the developed socialist society, in the name of the progress of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and in the name of peace and friendship among nations.

## LUKANOV DEPARTS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU171926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation headed by Comrade Andrey Lukanov left for Moscow today to participate in the 105th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

## BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE -- Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, yesterday received K.T. Tharmaratnam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia, in connection with the latter's departure from our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 83 p 6 AU]

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR -- Ankara, January 11 (BTA corr.) -- Today Bulgaria's newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Turkey Mr Argir Konstantinov presented his credentials to Mr Kenan Evren, president of the Turkish Republic. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jan 83 AU]

## LIPAVSKY ARTICLE FORESEES NEW POLISH CONFLICTS

AU171237 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jan 83 p 6

[Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky article: "The Situation and Its Prospects; Poland at the Threshold of 1983"]

[Excerpt] As regards economic reform, Polish experts believe that only time will show the correctness of the concept of its introduction in all sectors and structures simultaneously. The economic reform is being introduced in a situation in which the state of the economy is unbalanced, in which there are monopoly producers, outdated wage systems and flowing [priebezny] wholesale prices, to say nothing of structural disproportions. State agencies must therefore incessantly modify the existing mechanisms and indices, resisting thereby, among other things, a further inflationary tendency. Although the journalist J. Urban writes that 1983 could become the first year in 3 years without dramatic events in Poland, a year in which -- as he puts it -- Poland could become a boring country for Western correspondents, it cannot be ruled out that the process of reforms and renewal will not be free of conflicts. Let us take agriculture, whose structure and standard of production are not commensurate with society's needs. Last year's grain harvest was good yet the state silos are not full. Farmers are not meeting their obligations vis-a-vis city dwellers, many of them speculate with their harvest and their produce in general. They claim that as long as industry does not provide what they need, workers cannot expect to have enough food. Instead of the planned 5 million tons of grain, only slightly more than 2.5 million tons were procured, though some 21 million tons were harvested. Should the situation not change, there will be no other alternative but to purchase the lacking grain abroad, which is, in view of the Polish People's Republic's balance of payments, an unaffordable luxury. We suggest that Poland is only now facing the solution of the agricultural problem and the whole agricultural issue as such. The disproportions existing between city and rural areas not only have their economic and cultural dimensions but, at the same time, they have a great Polish impact. The quality of the bonds linking workers and peasants, a key category of socialism, directly depends on the elimination of these disproportions.

However, not everyone in Poland wishes to change the present anachronistic production structures and relations in the rural areas. Forces waging a struggle against socialism continue to exist. This is true of the groups and individuals who have linked their antisocialist hopes with the church, and it is also true of those nonparty deputies to the Sejm who, as the TU I TERAZ [HERE AND NOW] weekly writes, are playing their own game, consisting of attempt to devise a so-called third path (neither people's power, nor the underground). However, there are also people who console themselves with the hope that Poland could become some sort of a "neutral socialist state" or others, who see Poland in the role of some sort of a "savior" of all socialist countries, and so forth. In other words, the echo of nationalist and even great power sentiments, sentiments which were repudiated by history long ago, can still be heard, to say nothing of the still-present and considerable influence of the so-called solidarism, an ideological doctrine of which the church is the main exponent. It is no secret that by means of its influence from the position of solidarism, the church is trying to compete with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, with the class-based view of things and events, and attempts to create the impression that it is possible to mix water and fire.... The January issue of the ARGUMENTY weekly warns that the church would like to be the church of the Polish nation and stand guard over its interests. It could happen, ARGUMENTY adds, that the church will easily make a transition from the position of a go-between to the position of a mentor. After all, even during the existence of "Solidarity" and for a certain period after its fall it liked to be itself in that role. Whether this will be the case now and in the future depends on the state bodies of people's power.

There are more things that threaten to result in conflicts rather than boredom, more things that must be gradually put right and brought to the right tracks if the critical phenomena that led the country to the known social turmoil of 1956, 1970 and 1980 are not to repeat themselves. However, no one but the Marxist-Leninist party can ensure that the unpropitious aspects of the Polish People's Republic's modern history will not recur. All the greater is the attention with which the entire international communist and workers movement follows the development within the PZPR and supports the process aimed at renewing the party's ideological and political unity. It is generally known that this unity will determine the nature and the success of all the changes taking place in Poland.

## CPCZ DAILY VIEWS VOGEL-ANDROPOV TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU171255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 83 p 7

[Moscow correspondent Vladimir Divis commentary: "Realistic Positions"]

[Text] The USSR's interest in intensively developing all-round relations with the FRG is demonstrated by the fact that for a number of years the highest Soviet representatives have been receiving various West German delegations and politicians, including those not in the government. The current visit by a 3-member delegation of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) led by H.-J. Vogel, member of its Presidium and candidate for the post of FRG federal chancellor in the forthcoming elections, constitutes no exception in this respect. H.-J. Vogel was received by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The main item on the agenda of Yu. Andropov's talks with H.-J. Vogel were questions of halting the arms race, consolidating peace and strengthening overall trust in Europe and in the world at large. The members of the FRG delegation were able to convince themselves once again of the consistency and purposefulness of the Soviet foreign policy in the struggle for averting the threat of a war conflagration. This is also borne out by Vogel's words at his press conference: "I have had talks with a man who fully realizes his enormous responsibility for averting nuclear catastrophe, for the fate not only of the Soviet people but the whole human race..." He voiced appreciation for the businesslike nature of the Soviet proposals and expressed the hope that the American side would not insist on its initial positions. He also rejected any discriminatory measures in East-West trade.

At the beginning of March the West German voters will decide who will be entitled to form a new federal government. As Vogel's talks in Moscow have shown, it can be expected that the SPD, should it become the government party, will orient the FRG's policy toward peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

## POTAC FLIES TO BUDAPEST FOR TALKS WITH FALUVEGI

LD171506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, flew to Budapest today. He will be having talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Office, about mutual economic cooperation between the two countries and preparations for coordination of plans for the future period.

BILAK RECEIVES SEW DELEGATION 17 JANUARY

LD172352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today an SEW delegation headed by its chairman, Horst Schmitt. The delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia today.

Vasil Bilak and Horst Schmitt assessed the existing cooperation between the two parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and exchanged views on the current world situation. They pointed out the danger created by NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. missiles on the territories of some Western European states and emphasized the significance of the new Soviet peace proposals as well as the important initiatives included in the Political Declaration of the recent Prague session of the supreme body of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, initiatives which are designed to strengthen security and peace on our continent.

Vasil Bilak and Horst Schmitt also discussed the topical questions of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING 17 JAN

LD171420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and permanent Czechoslovak CEMA representative, left Prague today by air for Moscow. The delegation will attend the 105th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by, among others, Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

PLURALIST TRENDS IN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT REBUKED

AU221340 Prague TRIBUNA No 20 in Czech 15 Dec 82 pp 8, 9

[Jiri Krasny article: "The 'Improvers' Will Not Pass"]

[Excerpts] It is no secret that from time to time revisionist "improvers" appear in the international communist movement who seek a departure from its principles. Such a departure inevitably means the liquidation of the party's revolutionary Marxist character and appeasement of and capitulation before the bourgeoisie.

What gives rise to particular alarm is the interpretation of some problems concerning the communist party's ideological foundations. The revisionists champion, for example, the admissibility of a certain "ideological pluralism" in the party. However, once a party accepts this, it means that it lacks a united ideological foundation and clear-cut positions.

In addition, ideological vagueness inevitably casts doubt also on the political principles and prepares the ground for "political pluralism" and all kinds of factions. In other words, it casts doubt on the very principles of the structure and activity of a Marxist-Leninist party.

Wherein lie the roots of such tendencies? They lie, above all, in changes in the social structure of society and in the political conduct of the nonproletarian social strata. New social movements have arisen in many capitalist countries.

They are mostly marked by instability, ideopolitical and organizational amorphousness and heterogeneousness of composition. Many of them are short-lived. However, their existence demonstrates the historically law-governed expansion of the structure of social forces taking part in the struggle for democracy and socialism. The parties of the workers class must therefore expand their influence so as to reach these new participants in the struggle.

However, sometimes this gives rise to tendencies to expand the communist parties' sphere of influence at the expense of obliterating their clear-cut class and ideological orientation. From this ensue pragmatic tendencies, scornful disregard for the theory and indifference toward the party's ideological foundations.

Why Are Clear-Cut Ideology and Policy Necessary

The question of the substance of the revolutionary party of new type is always important because the party of the workers class links the theory of scientific socialism with the workers movement. The party of the Leninist type is based on a theory that correctly interprets and expresses in condensed form the international experiences from the revolutionary struggle. Without a theory, the party of the workers class may turn into a mere record-keeper of events. It is true that, by winning over sociopolitical forces that accept the revolutionary theory partially or not at all, it may temporarily increase the number of its followers and electoral votes. However, does this perhaps strengthen the party's position for long?

Historical experiences show that such an unstable social base erodes and disrupts any escalation of the class struggle. Surely, it is necessary to win over new forces for the workers class and it is necessary that the communist parties consider the interests of these forces and generalize the experiences from their activity. However, this task will not be resolved by merely merging the ideology and policy of the workers class with the ideology and policy of the nonproletarian strata of the population. Their experiences and interests must be assessed from the viewpoint of the ideology and policy of the progressive class, which consistently expresses the interests of all working people. Such is the only possible stance of a communist party; otherwise its revolutionary nature will be dissolved in a pluralist conglomerate of petit bourgeois ideas, notions and attitudes and it will cease to play the role of a vanguard in the struggle for basic social changes.

Clear-cut ideopolitical and class positions are an essential and unchanging feature of the revolutionary party of the workers class. There cannot be any pluralism with respect to this issue. This is the only way of establishing a firm base for expanding the bonds of communists with other democratic forces, understanding the wide-ranging experiences acquired by them, respecting their specific needs and demands and bringing about cohesion in the joint struggle.

Improving the forms of organizing the activity of communist parties and adjusting them to new conditions requires great courage and a creative approach. However, this task cannot be mastered successfully by backing off from one's own principles. In defending the foundations of the party of a new type agaisnt its liquidation in the Russian revolutionary movement, V.I. Lenin wrote: "This organization has retained its substance but it has been able to adapt its form to changed conditions and alter this form according to the requirements of the situation." It is this flexibility that we need today -- the art of respecting new conditions while maintaining the character and the basic principles of the structure and activity of the revolutionary party of the workers class.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS VIEWED

LD180006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] A control meeting of ministers of branches involved in the construction of the V-II nuclear power station was held in Jaslovske Bohunice today. The deliberations were chaired by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, who, at the close of the meeting, gave an interview to our reporter Viliam Racok:

[Question] Comrade deputy premier, both your inspection of the building site of the V-II power station and the meeting itself have confirmed that at the moment there are again shortcomings in the fulfillment of the schedule of construction. There are [word indistinct] carried over from 1982. What must be done in order to make sure that the planned date of completion at the end of 1983 is not only realistic but also final?

[Answer] The two building sites, the one here in Jaslovske Bohunice and the other in Dukovany, which we also discussed in one part of our meeting today, have certain aspects in common. At both these building sites there have been slippages as regards the preparation of construction, supplies and the timely start of assembly work. However, this has not come about in the last few days. One must realize that both projects will take more than 5 years to build; at the moment one can see all the shortcomings very clearly and, as it were, in focus, but really they have been accumulated over a long period and not in the last few days or months only. This should be remembered in both cases.

Let us first talk about Jaslovske Bohunice, where construction started earlier and should be completed by the end of 1983. First, it is necessary to overcome missing supplies. There are not many of them; in fact, the most important items are at the building site already. Missing at the moment are certain auxiliary communications materials, some sections of pipes, and so forth; there is no doubt that supply enterprises are able to supply the site with sufficient quantities of these materials -- not just any time, but within the schedules required by the project.

Another task is to ensure a sufficient labor force for the building site. For this, enterprises must use workers from their own plants, even workers who are not used to working on-site but who usually work on production. These must create good prerequisites for engineers and assembly workers working at the building site.

Thirdly, it is necessary to strengthen management at the building site in a far more detailed way than hitherto.

[Question] Comrade Deputy Premier, what are the most immediate tasks?

[Answer] The key management document for this year, as is usual in investment development, is the coordination plan and [word indistinct]. However, this goes for all building sites, not just this one. Moreover, today we accepted an agreement on the preparation of a unified schedule for the completion of the entire project. All I have told you about Jaslovske Bohunice also applies to Dukovany.

JAKES DELIVERS REPORT AT YOUTH UNION SESSION

LD141122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] The third Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee session opened in Kladno today. Our reporter (Lubos Ldicky) reports on this morning's procedings:

The 2-day deliberations of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee opened today. They are being chaired by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth. A seminar on the topical issues of advancement of the national economy and the economic policy of the party after the seventh session of its Central Committee precedes the deliberations.

The main report at the seminar was delivered by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the introduction he informed those present of the main tasks of the state plan approved for this year. He pointed out the possibilities which exist for young people in the process of fulfilling the new demanding tasks that our economy faces. It is necessary to make sure that young people in particular get hold of the new findings in science and technology and enthusiastically apply them in practice.

Comrade Jakes also spoke about the current world economic situation with its disproportionate growth of prices of raw material, fuel and power and about the need for even greater scientific-technological cooperation of countries belonging to the socialist community. Here new possibilities are opening for young workers, innovators, comprehensive rationalization collectives [komplexni rationalizacni kolektivy] and for brigades of socialist labor. The aim is to produce better and more effectively with (?lower) production costs not only this year but in the future. Young people and their attitude toward fulfilling tasks -- as defined by the third congress -- ought to play a part here and make sure that the conclusions of the congress are fulfilled not only in the basic organizations but in the work of all young people. Only in this way, Comrade Milos Jakes said, will the Socialist Union of Youth fulfill its task: to be a helper and a reserve for the CPCZ.

The agenda of the third Czechoslovak Union of Youth Central Committee session also contains a report of its Presidium on evaluation of the study, social activity and initiative of the last year and evaluation of the discussion at the third Socialist Union of Youth Congress.

SATISFACTION WITH VIETNAMESE WORKERS EXPRESSED

AU171351 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 83 p 6

["Lat"-signed report in column "Figures, Data, Information": "International Assistance"]

[Text] More than 26,000 Vietnamese apprentices and workers are now being trained or are working in the CSSR. The working people of the national enterprises in South Bohemia are also taking part in this international assistance. The greatest number of young Vietnamese are working in the Motor enterprise in Ceske Budejovice. The first 22 boys and girls came there 7 years ago. Following an intensive Czech language course they began their training as lathe operators, milling machine operators and fitters. Three years later they passed all mandatory theoretical and practical exams, more than half of them with excellent results.

Last September, the working collective of the metallurgical workers in Ceske Budejovice was expanded by 40 already skilled Vietnamese workers. According to Miroslav Velat, deputy director of the cadre and personnel work of the Ceske Budejovice enterprise, Motor has had the best experience with the Vietnamese comrades with respect to work and discipline. They all want to acquire as much experience as possible.

ALL-PARTY MEETING SUPPORTS PRAGUE DECLARATION

LD172302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- A meeting of the central democratic block of parties and mass organizations took place on Monday in Berlin under the chairmanship of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany] and its chairman, Dr Manfred Gerlach, to discuss the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Prague. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee reported on the resolutions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states for strengthening world peace and preventing a nuclear inferno. The representatives of the democratic block view the results of the Prague meeting as an outstanding contribution to the preservation of peace and to the control of a confrontation and escalated course of arming of the most aggressive U.S. and NATO circles.

The proposal for a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states presents a realistic and sensible path towards decreasing the danger of war, containing the arms race and continuing the process of detente. The great international echo to the peace proposals by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states confirms the strength of the forces of reason and good will in the world. The Prague declaration has raised hopes among all nations that the struggle for peace has a future despite all the threatening dangers. The GDR is convinced that it is possible to avert a nuclear catastrophe by unified and coordinated action by all peaceful forces willing to achieve understanding.

The representatives of the democratic block praise the great contribution by the Soviet Union toward securing and defending world peace. They confirm that the GDR will support the noble aims set in the Prague Political Declaration alongside the Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries and all people who want peace. It should be expected that the FRG, which is to be turned into a main starting base for new American nuclear medium-range missiles, will also fulfill its responsibility toward peace. By preserving the interests of both sides, there is also a great chance for the FRG and its allies to reach peace- and confidence-securing agreements which would open great possibilities for the development of good relations between the GDR and the FRG. Europe must be a center of cooperation and of flourishing relations of peaceful coexistence.

The following persons spoke during the meeting: Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Paul Scholz, deputy chairman of the LDPD; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the NDP; Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the CDU; Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the DFD [Democratic Women's League] Eberhard Aurich, 2d secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Prof Dr Hans Pischner, president of the GDR Cultural League; Kurt Zahn, Presidium member and secretary of the National Executive of the FDGB; and Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the LDPD.

In the name of their members, the representatives of the parties and mass organizations gave their full agreement to the Prague declaration and the joint statement of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, and announced that they would support their realization by their deeds. In firm alliance with the party of the working class they will do everything during Karl-Marx Year with their individual contributions to the further consistent realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress to strengthen the GDR comprehensively, for the secure protection of their socialist fatherland and for securing peace.

DAILY COMPARES EAST, WEST STAND ON ARMS RACE

LD151854 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- "On discussing the question of peace and the nuclear war danger, it must be clearly seen who wants peace and who not, who is threatening with nuclear war and who is struggling against it," writes a Saturday commentary of NEPSZABADSAG concerning the latest accusations of the imperialist propaganda machinery that the Soviet Union and Warsaw Treaty members are a threat to peace, advising the peoples of socialist countries to stand up against their governments in the defence of peace.

The question who possesses the weapon, which in itself is certainly a tool of destruction, and against whom it is used has always made a difference in history. The distinction is all the more necessary, as even if it is true that a nuclear war does not distinguish between good and evil, soldiers and civilians, just and unjust social systems, and that the existence of mankind has never been in such grave a danger as a nuclear war, the main question remains: Who is threatening with such a war and who not, who begins the production of new and new mass destructive weapons and who not, who is urging reduction and elimination of armament and who wants the opposite, who is interested in the arms and who not? Now the difference is that one side, in the hope of victory, considers a nuclear war viable, while the other side wants to prevent it in the awareness that such a war is unwinnable. This is the question to be answered by champions of peace, as without it there can be no genuine effective peace movement.

"It is common knowledge that since the end of the Second World War the United States has always taken the initiative in the production and installation of nuclear and hydrogen arms, various missiles, chemical and bacterological weapons and the creation of conditions for warfare in space, while the Soviet Union has been compelled to make up for the lag in the interests of its allies and, let us add, peace. The fact that for almost four decades there has been no world war despite a dramatic accumulation of most dangerous weapons, and that the United States could not enforce openly its 'vocation' to 'lead' the world is mainly due to the achievement and maintenance of the balance of military forces.

The commentator says "The Soviet Union is representing more consistently the policy of peace, detente and good-neighborly relations also because no group there, just as in the other socialist countries, is interested in armament financially or in any other way.

"The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty members, too, have always been on the initiative, but their efforts have been aimed at the freezing, reduction and ban of nuclear and conventional arms, including a complete or partial annihilation of nuclear arsenals and even the renouncement of the first use of nuclear arm. And what do they want in return? The same from the United States and the other nuclear powers, i.e. genuine equality and mutual security.

"This is just what is disapproved by those who have concern in the immense profits of capitalist war industry, who do not dare to enter a peaceful competition with socialism, and who believe that they can only achieve their aims by obtaining military superiority over the community of socialist countries, the main pillar of forces struggling for peace and against all kinds of oppression.

"That is why the armament of one side is not equivalent to the other's. One side strives for world supremacy and military disparity, and the other for military balance, the prevention of world supremacy and the service of peace. Therefore the slogan that 'a real peace movement must be an anti-governmental opposition movement' is false and misleading. True adherents of peace should know which governments and military alliances, for one reason or another, are interested in armament and want to acquire military superiority, and which are after mutual security on a lower, or even zero level of armaments and, therefore, are interested in actual arms spending cuts."

"For this reason, there can be no 'independent' peace movement, only one committed for peace. And such a movement joins hands with everybody ready for action to save mankind, believers and atheists, non-party people, Christian Democrats, socialists, communists or capitalists, individuals, groups, parties or governments. What matters is that they should stand for peace and opposed to the foes of peace, however disguised."

MEHES RETURNS FROM TALKS IN FINLAND 14 JANUARY

LD142253 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 14 (MTI) -- Today Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry, returned to Budapest from Finland where he held talks with his host Esko Olilla, minister of industry and commerce, and Arne Berner, minister of foreign trade. The 1975 free trade agreement of the two countries was considered a fine example for [word indistinct] beneficial commercial relations between countries with different social systems. It was stated that most reserves of development are in the expansion of cooperative links and cooperation on third markets in such areas as energetics, production of power plant equipment or the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa met Lajos Mehes.

NEMETH MEETS PPF LEADERS, VISITS PEACE COUNCIL

LD132151 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 13 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Thursday leaders of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF) at the PPF headquarters. He heard the reports of Secretary-General Imre Pozsgay and secretaries of the PPF National Council on last year's activity and this year's targets. Then Karoly Nemeth paid a visit to the National Peace Council and heard the reports of President Mrs Nandor Sebestyen and Secretary-General Barna Nagy Sarkadi on last year's activity and 1983 plans and preparations for the world peace conference to be held in Prague.

Aims of the alliance policy, the political role and tasks of people's front movement and efforts for the preservation of peace were discussed at the meetings. Karoly Nemeth discussed topical foreign and domestic political issues and expressed the thanks of the Central Committee to the activists of the movement for their devoted and conscientious work.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ZIMBABWE -- Jozsef Varkonyi, our country's first ambassador to Zimbabwe, has presented his credentials to Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, in Harare. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 83 p 8 AU]

LOSONCZI RECEIVES SENEGAL ENVOY -- Budapest, January 13 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Thursday met Pascal Antoine Sane, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to Budapest who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 14 Jan 83 LD]

PRK ENVOY DEPARTS -- Budapest, January 17 (MTI) -- Before leaving his post, Khuon Ran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Hungary, paid separate farewell visits to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 17 Jan 83 LD]

PAP CITES EMIGRE CRITICISM OF U.S. SANCTIONS

LD132251 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 13 Jan 83

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington 13 Jan -- The rightist leadership of the Poles permanently living in the U.S. and some groups of the latest Polish emigrants there try to create appearance that American Polonians generally and unreservedly back the policy of sanctions of the Reagan administration. This was reflected last December by the presence of a number of leaders and well-known Polonian activists at the ceremony in the White House at which President Reagan announced a day of prayers for Poland and confirmed the will to continue the policy of economic sanctions hitting out at Poland.

However, more and more facts show that the policy of the U.S. Administration to Poland and the stand of the Polonia's leadership on this question are not backed by the Polonian masses.

This is testified to by an article that appeared in the Detriot-based Polonian journal DZIENNIK POLSKI. It said: "We, Americans of Polish descent take special interest in the U.S. attitude to Poland. It is difficult for us to separate the issue of Washington's foreign policy from Poland's fate when the sanctions hit the entire nation."

The author expressed the view that the sanctions against Poland hit out at the interests of the Polish nation and add to its suffering. Polish Americans understand this truth increasingly better.

Rightist Polonian activists and a group of refugees from Poland, who assumed a shameful role of the defenders of the sanctions and instigators against the country they left and the nation they come from, stubbornly refuse to recognize this truth.

The author of the commentary in DZIENNIK POLSKI said that groups of the latest Solidarnosc emigrants, set up in the U.S., carry out anti-Polish activity on an amazingly broad scale. They are connected with Radio Free Europe and have large sums of money coming from allegedly "unknown" sources, although in fact everybody knows what these sources are.

The commentator of the Polonian weekly wrote that they poison the Polonia's atmosphere, offend its attachment to Poland and above all pursue activity harmful to Poland and the basic interests of Polish society.

COMMENTATOR ON BULGARIAN 'PLOTS' AGAINST POPE

LD151000 Warsaw PAP in English 0703 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 15 Jan -- Poland's ranking political commentator Janusz Stefanowicz voiced the view that the designs to implicate the Bulgarian and, indirectly, Soviet intelligence services in the attempt on Pope John Paul II's life is "a nonsense as well as an international political intrigue."

In an article written for the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY he wrote: "It is a nonsense for several reasons; first of all, there arises the classical question of the Roman law and politics: Cui prodest? -- whom does it serve? "Intensified Vatican's dedication to the policy of peace, which dates back to the famous encyclical of Pope John XXIII "Pacem in Terris", has met with invariable benevolence and public acceptance of top representatives of the socialist states."

Stefanowicz raised the possibility that the clues that had sent the Italian investigation on its current course could be coupled to a "telephone cable connected to a high-placed and already quite 'political' personality?"

Referring to the pontiff's second visit to Poland, Stefanowicz went on to say: "The visible head of the (Catholic) Church will pay a visit to a socialist country, a member of the community of the socialist states which has protected and confirmed its above two sttributes in the difficult period after December 13, 1981.

"Casting a shadow on the other states of this community can put both the distinguished guest and his hosts in a particularly unfortunate position. The design is either to make this pilgrimage impossible for him or to somehow alienate Poland and her authorities from this community. In both instances, the net profit would be on the side of those who cannot bear the existence of states with different socio-political systems until today and who have judged Poland to be the easiest 'infection gate' to the community of the socialist states.

"Premises of this kind should not be unfamiliar to the prosecutors of the Italian Republic, if they wish to carry out their duties honestly and remain above any suspicion."

## RFE REPORT ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT FIRE DENIED

LD180804 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Now some news from an uncertain source that no doubt, you will find somewhat amusing.

[Begin recording] Here is the Polish Broadcasting Station of Radio Free Europe. You are listening to the news. A dangerous fire has broken out at the first Polish atomic power station in use at Zarnowiec near Gdansk. More than 20 buildings belonging to the power station complex (?went up) in smoke. The damage is estimated to be about 25 million. Investigations are in progress. [end recording]

Well, ladies and gentlemen, there you have yet another piece of news from Free Europe. Not only have they already managed to build an atomic power station in Poland, but they have already burnt it down. Informing the editors of Free Europe that all we have in Poland so far are plans to build an atomic power station, we wish to tell them at the same time that what burned down at Zarnowiec Lake were a couple of huts in which tools belonging to road construction workers were being stored. But there is no real difference between a spade and an atomic power station if what one is after is sensational news for broadcasting at a time when news is beginning to get a bit sparse.

## JARUZELSKI ATTENDS WORKS OFFICIALS' MEETING 17 JAN

LD172256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, a conference of first secretaries of PZPR works committees from 207 of the largest work enterprises in the country took place in Warsaw today. Some aspects of the state social policy, and essential conditions of its implementation this year, were discussed. Against this backdrop cooperation in this area of the union movement, which is being reborn, was explored. A report presenting the process of the creation of trade unions until now, their first experiences, and the role and place of the party in this process was presented by the director of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Vocational Department, Stanislaw Gabrielski. The deputy minister of labor, wages and social affairs, Krzysztof Gorski, reported on the main aims of the state social policy in the current year.

After a break in the proceedings, the chair of the meeting was taken by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who asked first secretaries of the works' committees to speak in the debate. During the debate the speakers stressed that at present the trade union movement is developing slowly but consistently and that there are no fears that the development will slow down. Many speakers pointed out, however, that there is a need for more active participation in the process of construction of the trade unions by party members, who too often remain passive.

Strong TU's Called For

LD181002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Problems of the functioning of the party are predominant. Yesterday's conference of first secretaries of PZPR factory committees from 207 of the largest works in the country, with the participation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, reflected this fact. During the conference much was said about the reconstruction of the union movement. Kazimierz Barcikowski, who attended the conference, spoke about it, too. He stated that the rebirth of the trade union movement, the emergence of strong trade unions, is a task of historic dimension for the party and for the country as a whole. There is an urgent need to broaden the discussion on the subject and tasks of this movement. We have to push the enemy out, remove its arguments, and create a place for new trade unions. We should not feel intimidated by the accusation that the unions will be Red. The most important thing is, above all, that they be good, that they serve working people and that they be socialist.

Wojciech Jaruzelski wound up the deliberations. Assessing the achievements of the party organizations in large factories, he thanked them for their efforts and achievements to date.

CZYREK ADDRESSES BYDGOSZCZ PZPR CONFERENCE

LD172108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Today's report-back conference of the PZPR in Bydgoszcz Voivodship is the first to be held in the entire country. Three hundred eighty delegates are representing nearly 85,000 party members and candidate members. Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, participated in the conference.

The report introducing discussion on report-back materials states that during the last 18 months the voivodship's party organization well utilized the political enlivening which was introduced into party life by the programmatic-election campaign in 1981 and by the PZPR's Ninth Extraordinary Congress. The discussion at the conference is dominated by a programmatic course and by defining further tasks for the remainder of the term of office. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, took the floor during the final phase of the deliberations. Here is part of his speech:

[Begin Czyrek recording] Your conference is starting our party's campaign of the voivodship report-back conferences. They are being held in the presence of delegates and activists who have prepared and carried out the PZPR's Ninth Extraordinary Congress, a congress which occupied a special place in the history of the PZPR because it developed a program for the way out -- for both the party and our country -- of the very deep and complex crisis.

We all remember its main slogan: "We will defend socialism as much as independence." Today the voivodship report-back conferences, which will be concluded at the end of the year by a national report-back conference, face a very responsible task -- assessing the state of the party and the implementation of the line and programmatic assumptions of the ninth congress.

Martial law has not thwarted the program of the ninth congress -- just the opposite. The introduction of martial law has proved imperative in order to save the values of this program. This statement is not contradictory, since all that is essential concerning the analytical and programmatic achievements of the congress has not been wrecked. The party has not deviated from the chosen path. We have stated on many occasions, both during and after the congress, that the party was rejecting the path of confrontation. It advocated a broad platform of dialogue and accord in the name of the supreme interests of the nation and the state.

At the same time we were openly saying that there were limits which must not be overstepped; that is, principled decisionmaking on issues of the highest importance, and ability to assess the seriousness of the situation and adopt effective countermeasures also form part of the achievements of the ninth congress. The result is healing processes which have taken place in the party and which are continuing.

Attention continues to be focused on the revival of the trade union movement. The party's fundamental stand on this issue has not altered. These unions will be trade unions that express the interests of the workforces and that are revived on the basis of conclusions drawn from the overall experiences of the past few years. They will be independent and self-managing unions operating within the constitutional and legal framework of the socialist state. The road to the goal is being opened by the trade unions bill passed by the Sejm.

The party creatively and actively participates in the process related to the molding of a broad platform of national accord that is open to all to whom the patriotic concern for the destiny of the homeland is dear and whose sense of prudence and realism forbid them to stand at the periphery of the great joint for leading the country out of the crisis and on to the straight path of further development.

The Patriotic National Rebirth Movement is eloquent about this. The Sejm's activity and its growing prestige in the country's life is of great importance. On this platform we are expanding and perfecting the forms of cooperation between our party and the allied parties the ZSL and the SD. An example of a new form of this cooperation is the joint plenum dedicated to agriculture and food problems that the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee will hold in a few days.

We have achieved a great deal in the past year; however, if we should try to sum up the main balance sheet of the past year, it is necessary, above all, to refer to the most important issue -- the party's taking over and consolidating political initiative in the life of the country. Despite the still extremely difficult external and internal conditions and the complex struggle which was still in progress, it is only since last year that the party has consistently put the renovation program mapped out at the ninth extraordinary congress into effect. Eloquent of this are the contents and resolutions of Central Committee's successive plenums held this year [as heard] and last year as well as definite activities undertaken by both the party and the government. [end recording]

## FOREIGN COOPERATION COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD172346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Methods of stimulating export have been discussed at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation With Foreign Countries chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej. It was recognized that all the principles introduced last year should be kept in force. It was also considered correct to extend the application of hard currency allocations to the coproducers.

## PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION

LD171450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The state's financial situation on the threshold of 1983 was discussed today at a press conference at the office of the Council of Ministers. Only 18 months ago we were threatened with a complete breakdown of the financial system. At present this prospect has receded considerably, although the situation continues to be difficult. The deficit in the state budget reaches Z150 billion. The inflation gap has reached Z500 billion and shows tendency to grow. Debts to capitalist countries, to the amount of $25 billion will probably grow by a further $3 billion this year.

Last year we achieved about $400 million of surplus in turnover with capitalist countries. This year we can assign about $2 billion to repaying debt installemnts. Essential imports, higher than last year, will mainly consist of raw materials and semifinished products.

In the country the principle of making pay increases dependent on raising work productivity and production will be rigorously observed. A rise in prices is also inevitable this year. It will not be possible to stop the galloping inflation at once, Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz stated. However, price rises will not apply to food and goods essential to the public.

The government will particularly rigorously control price increases dictated by private producers and will also undertake steps to curtail dishonest activity by some enterprises of the nonsocialized economy, including Polonian enterprises.

## MOCZAR INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC INSPECTIONS

AU171210 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jan 83 p 5

[PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt interview with Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control: "The Country's Most Important Problems Are the Subject of Control"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Which chief sectors of our socioeconomic life were inspected by the Supreme Chamber of Control in 1982?

[Answer] We paid special attention to problems which were the subject of intense work by the parliament and the government because of the difficult socioeconomic situation. In this connection we carried out many inspections which had been recommended by the Sejm or initiated by the government. We examined the way in which government operational programs are being implemented and carried out checks at short notice which were necessary on account of current socioeconomic needs. As an example I can only mention the results of some of the investigations which illustrate the importance of the problems tackled.

Thus, for example, inspection of the way in which economic reform is being implemented in industrial enterprises has revealed many negative phenomena that arose during the first phase of the reform's introduction as a result of negligence and of the improper implementation of government decisions. In those enterprises that have commenced activity according to the new principles, inspectors pointed out the discrepancies that existed between pay levels and work results. The independence of enterprises was being wrongly exploited, and this was expressed by the fact that prices were fixed at a level not justified by real costs. In this short-sighted policy by enterprises, their own immediate advantages were put before general social interests. These high unearned gains also served to cover waste and uneconomical management. The Supreme Chamber of Control's reports and conclusions drawn from the inspections were used by Sejm commissions and the government.

As we know the quality of food products leaves a lot to be desired. I have in mind milk and milk products, among other things. Inspections have revealed that this bad quality is caused by a lack of proper equipment and machinery in the procurement and processing sectors of milk, and this lack exists because industry has failed to make the deliveries laid down in the government operational program. Dairy cooperatives and the procurement, transportation, and processing of milk also continue to be neglected, which lowers the quality of the abovementioned goods considerably.

There is a popular saying that transportation is the nervecenter of the economy. On the basis of the checks we carried out, we drew up last year a report on the state of rail transportation. It emerges from this report that the situation with rail transportation is quite catastrophic. This not only effects deliveries considerably, and places a greater burden on railroad workers, it also affects the economy in general. A lot of railroad carriages have to be destroyed because of negligent use, and the poorly-equipped repair services cannot keep up with repairing them. The railroads also demand urgent repair work. The Supreme Chamber of Control's report has brought about, among other things, a government decision to ensure the right conditions for rail transportation to function properly during the years 1983-5. The chamber's report on the state of road transportation is being completed.

I would like to stress that last year we were also involved in checking the functioning of the health service, security, and hygiene at work and also the activity of networks of schools and kindergartens.

[Question] In the light of these investigations, what can you say about the discrepancies in our lives which still appear the most often?

[Answer] It is a fact that we possess a relatively modern industry and young echelons who are well prepared to carry out their professional tasks. But it is also a fact that work efficiency is really low. There is a third element lacking which is necessary to give the economy a heave. There is a lack of conscientiousness and dedication at work, a lack of drive, or quite simply a lack of respect for the profession being exercised.

Supreme Chamber of Control inspectors encounter people with various positions on a day-to-day basis. They encounter people such as miners, who possess deep involvement and who, with deep concern for the nation's future, strive to solve growing problems. But they also encounter people who put their own private group or individual interests first at every occasion, not caring about the good of the country. This group of people is unfortunately a considerable one. They stand in the wings observing the chain of events.

It is generally said these days that there is a lack of social discipline. Some inspectors are coming across phenomena which quite simply border on negligence and ill-will. Where it is only negligence, the situation can indeed be remedied by disciplinary measures. But where there is ill-will, one should resort to more severe measures, and this we will do. For we must realize that we need full involvement and good work from workers to ministers as never before.

[Question] What will Supreme Chamber of Control inspectors be especially involved with in 1983?

[Answer] Mainly with selected socioeconomic problems that are especially important for the normalization of production and for the gradual recovery of the economy. But they will also be involved with those sectors of social life where exceptional difficulties for the average citizen occur.

We will soon present the results of investigations into the way prices are fixed in industry and small-scale production and also into the way government resolutions and decisions concerning the economical use of petroleum products are implemented.

We will also examine cooperation inside industry. We will resume investigations concerning economic reform. We intend to check how efficiently the new system works. For example, we will deal with the way in which enterprises balance their budgets, with the motivational system, with the influence reform has on the market situation, with the growth of production for export, with the improvement in the quality of production, and so on.

We also intend to examine the raw and other materials economy, including the mining of brown coal, the cutting-down on imports of minerals, the use of by-products and derivatives, and the development prospects for Polish geology. We will also deal with problems concerning the quality of industrial goods and the use of production potential in basic branches of industry, including the artificial fertilizers industry.

In agriculture we foresee checks into the way in which land reclamation investment projects are used and how well this sector of the economy is supplied with agricultural machinery, equipment, and tools. We will check how the potential of building enterprises is being used and how sites for housing construction in cities are prepared.

We will also carry out wide-scale investigations into imports to judge their rationality and justification and we will see how well goods which have been purchased are used. We also foresee checks on the way payments for goods exported to the second area of payments are obtained. In 1983 we will tackle problems concerning the transportation of mass loads, the technical condition of goods wagons and the way in which the technical repair base of the Ministry of Transportation and of those economic ministries which avail themselves of the services of transportation is used. We will present the results of these and other investigations to interested ministers and then to the government and to the appropriate Sejm commissions and people's councils.

## PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED ON WORLD ECONOMICS

AU111530 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 4 Jan 83 p 3

[Jan Sosna interview with Michal Dobroczynski, professor of economics at Warsaw University and chief editor of SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE: "There Will Be No Miracle This Spring...."; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] A large segment of our people are not very keen on believing that there is a crisis of the world economy....

[Answer] If I wanted to express myself in line with prevailing fashion I would have to begin with our people's national character and reduce everything to the proverb that "the situation is perfect wherever we are not present." The advantage of this proverb is that it is difficult to test. At the same time it is true that our propaganda paints the Western world with black paint so often that when things are really bad there no one will believe them.

[Question] Are things really so bad in the West?

[Answer] It is true that the West is experiencing a great crisis, but it is a different crisis from ours. Let us keep in mind that the evaluations made about a given country from the outside are quite relative. In our country things are bad when we have no meat or lemons. In the West people regard things as bad when they cannot afford to go to Madeira. Compared with us, they still enjoy great affluence. If we adopt such standards of comparison, then most inhabitants of black Africa would wish to have our crisis. This means that, when writing about crises in other countries, we must know what these crises actually mean.

The present crisis of the world economy does not signify a general slump in earnings and living standards. It merely signifies a slump in growth. Of course, such a slump undermines the peoples' expectations that their situation will improve year to year, but it cannot be compared with the great crisis of 1929-33, for example. Some 33 million people are jobless, but they can find work in 3 months on average....

[Question] Does the hope that the world economy may improve amount to the hope that our foreign trade can enjoy better conditions?

[Answer] Certainly. A favorable world economic situation would greatly reduce the impact of various sanctions on our economy. Given a great demand for our fuels, raw materials, and industrial goods, administrative restrictions would be easier to overcome. Unfavorable world economic conditions deal us a double blow because the economically weaker suppliers suffer above-average losses, which are intensified by those administrative sanctions.

[Question] This means that our chances for improvement depend on these uncertain prospects of the world economy.

[Answer] Only to a certain extent. Our chances depend mostly on ourselves. I would appraise the forecasts concerning the development of the socialist countries as more optimistic, despite all the current difficulties. The most favorable issue in the socialist countries is that they have all turned to economic reforms. It is true that this process is not uniform everywhere and that it continues with variable intensity, but the thing is that it has become universal, which creates prerequsiites for improvement if only because the socialist countries have larger reserves to exploit than countries with a market economy. The economic system of the socialist countries is still very young and can be greatly improved, but such possibilities are much smaller in a market economy. The difficulties of modernizing our system generally spring from the fact that the development of almost all socialist countries is only poor or fair. Under such conditions it is difficult to achieve rapid results. It is enough to look at the poorly developed countries in the Third World, where the market economy system is also less effective.

[Question] But what about South Korea, Taiwan...?

[Answer] Such successes are the lot of only a few of the 130 [as published] Third World countries. They are only due to such exceptional circumstances as the still low standards of living; large-scale loan, technological, and management assistance; easy access to the U.S. market; and so on. But what general backwardness means can be seen in the oil-producing countries with colossal incomes from exports: Many of them are facing a difficult payments situation.

You cannot create the economy out of nothing, yet we are still disregarding the factor of historical continuation too much. The progress of the economy must have solid antecedents. Anyone who knows the economic histories of various countries from more sources than just simplified propaganda knows that there has never been any economic miracle anywhere.

## Remarks Criticized

AU121337 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8/9 Jan 83 p 2

[Antoni Smirski article in "Collisions" column: "I Choose Not To Go to Madeira!"]

[Excerpts] Reading some of the items published most recently by our national press has been a great source of joy to me.

Provocative feuilletons, spirited reportage, profound articles, interesting interviews -- all these forms of journalism are again the top features of dailies, weeklies, and monthlies. In a word, all this does one's heart good! No wonder then that it was with great interest that I read a SZTANDAR MLODYCH interview with Prof Michal Dobroczynski entitled: "There Will Be No Miracles This Spring...." The interview was published on 4 January.

The SZTANDAR MLODYCH interviewer asked the professor: "A large segment of our people are not very keen on believing that there is a crisis of the world economy...."

The professor: "If I wanted to express myself in line with prevailing fashion I would have to begin with our people's national character and reduce everything to the proverb that 'the situation is perfect wherever we are not present.' The advantage of this proverb is that it is difficult to test. At the same time, it is true that our propaganda paints the Western world in black colors so often that when things are really bad no one will believe them."

Wait a minute, I reflected. Why, the aforementioned proverb does not mean at all what it is supposed to mean. It was coined during the years of enormous poverty and want, when people were emigrating en masse to find work in distant America, took harvest jobs in Germany, or went to France to toil in coalmines. Some such people are still alive in Poland and they can confirm what I am saying. Professor, sir, in those days such people were promised gold that was supposed to be lying in the streets for them to pick up and get rich. But instead of gold those people, who were often illiterate, found jobs worthy of penal servitude. Many of them did survive and stayed on in the foreign countries, some were buried there, and some continued to save their earnings until they had saved enough to return home. It was precisely these repatriates who coined the proverb: "The situation is perfect wherever we are not present." Another proverb they coined was: "East or west, home is best."

I also want to add that it has never been official propaganda (except for a brief period in the fifties) that has painted the West in black colors. On the contrary official propaganda has idealized the conditions in the West in the same way as the camouflaged and open propaganda of the opposition has done. This is proved by society's ever present inferiority complex vis-a-vis the West. As you professor, sir, must know, this inferiority complex was also demonstrated by the thoughtless purchases in the West of various licenses and technologies that had previously been used not only in our country, but also in the countries inferior to us in development. It is precisely this group of people that usually does not believe that there is a crisis in the West, although this crisis is being given such great publicity by even such mass media -- bootlickers of capitalism -- as the foreign radio stations beaming in Polish.

It is true that further on in his interview Professor Dobroczynski states that the Third World inhabitants regard the Polish people as rich people, but this does not change the fact that young Poles, for whom SZTANDAR MLODYCH is published, having read the interview, will say: Some crisis in the West! If one is unable to vacation on Madeira one can go to Spain, which is said to be cheaper!

A lady I know, who has just returned from Britain, told me about the condtions under which those who "chose freedom" live there. They have to work very hard, their wages are very low -- even lower than those received by Indians, Pakistanis, and the Negroes, who always receive the lowest wages in Great Britain. They have to toil away for 14-16 hours a day -- a thing unheard of in Poland -- in order to earn enough to buy some food and to live in a den called a habitation. There is nothing luxurious about habitation in Britain. Members of the old Polish emigration there bought old houses, devoid of all comfort, from Englishmen and now use them to crowd four to six new emigrants into a single room.

Recently London learned about a shocking suicide by two Polish students, who had probably believed what their friends or educators told them about the ease of living as well as about the riches and luxuries awaiting everyone in Britain. Reality proved to be a different proposition.

Poles are no longer fashionable in the West. It is with increasing frequency that people in the West regard Poles as burdensome foreigners who take jobs away from the natives and work for less than the natives are prepared to. No so long aso I heard a Swede say facetiously that Sweden now has the most highly educated street sweepers in the world because they include Poles who are university graduates, lecturers, and doctors.

The proverb "The situation is perfect wherever we are not present" applies precisely to these few examples that I have cited -- I would cite many more -- and that are absolutely true. I think I will not go to Madeira this year...!

PZPR, ZSL VIEW RURAL CULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD150122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The problems of the participation of rural groups in culture were the subject of a joint session of the Culture Commissions of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee which opened in Poznan today. Rural accessibility to cultural establishments and cultural events is far less than it is in the town. In many villages there are often no cultural establishments. The lack of specialists is painfully felt. The catalogue of problems is long. Issues connected with these subjects and possibilities for improving the cultural situation in the countryside will be examined by the participants in the session. Hieronim Kubiak, chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Commission and member of the Politburo, and Jan Krzysztof Makulski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Culture Commission are taking part in the debates. Representatives of institutions and organizations whose activity is linked with rural culture are attending the session.

Meeting With Agricultural Journalists

LD171855 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The problems of a joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee, announced for 20 and 21 January and concerning the party and party tasks in the development of agriculture and in achieving food self-sufficiency in the country, were the subject of a meeting today of agricultural journalists for all over the country with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, and Jozef Koziol, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee, first deputy minister of agriculture and food economy [title as heard]. Participants in the meetings stressed, among other things, that discussion at the approaching joint plenum will primarily concern problems connected with consistent implementation of the agricultural policy aims of the PZPR and the ZSL. To achieve these aims workers must act in harmony with peasants and all of society, taking joint responsibility for the development of agriculture and the entire food economy.

FORMER DEPUTY VOIVODA RETIRED, ACQUITTED

LD171954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The Supreme Court has retired the former deputy voivoda of Skierniewice, Wladyslaw Gada, and acquitted him. He was charged with abusing his official position in order to appropriate public property, and sentenced by the Skierniewice Voivodship court to 7 seven months imprisonment. The Supreme Court did not see in his actions any infringement of the law.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU142005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/1/1983 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Predeal on Friday, January 14, a delegation of the Conservative Party of Great Britain made up of Julian Amery, chief delegate, and Robert Cranborne, both delegates to the House of Commons. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

The chief delegate conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes on behalf of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that warm greetings and best wishes be conveyed to the British premier on his behalf. The chief delegate expressed gratitude for having been received by the Romanian head of state, and keenly thanked for the possibility of visiting Romania again.

During the interview, stress was laid with satisfaction on the fine relations of collaboration existing between Romania and Great Britain in most varied fields of activity for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of international understanding and peace. It was emphasized that an important role had been played in the evolution of the Romanian-British relations of friendship by the summit understandings and especially by those covenanted during the state visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain which was assessed as a significant, historic event, and it was shown that broad possibilities existed to develop and deepen the bilateral cooperation on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane just as in other domains of joint interest.

A wide range of international questions were also examined with emphasis on the particularly complex character of the world situation. It was considered that, under the circumstances, all countries, whatever their sociopolitical system, should take action for the halting of international tension, the cessation of conflicts in various regions of the world, the negotiated settlement of interstate differences, the inducement of a new course of events towards detente and collaboration, the consolidation of national independence and the guaranteeing of peace.

Special attention was paid to the situation in Europe where tremendous quantities of weapons, nuclear ones in particular, have been stockpiled. Starting from this reality, the need was highlighted to do everything possible for reaching an agreement on measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, in Europe, for freeing the continent from any nuclear weapons. Emphasis was also placed on the significance of the soonest possible conclusion of the Madrid conference with the adoption of resolutions regarding disarmament and the building-up of confidence on the continent, the furtherance of the process of building European security and cooperation begun in Helsinki, for the building of a Europe of peace and collaboration. The necessity was also underlined to take highly responsible action for the halting of the arms race, for a passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament above all, for the guaranteeing of the people's ultimate right to freedom, independence, and existence in a climate of peace.

Moreover, stress was laid on the implications of the economic crisis for the progress and living standard of peoples, especially of those in the developing countries, just as on the importance of liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic cooperation as key-problems of world peace and stability.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON KISELEV'S DEATH

AU171413 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself, I want to convey to you and to the CPSU Central Committee profound condolences on the death of Comrade Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, and an outstanding militant of the Soviet Communist Party and state.

Please convey our feelings of compassion to the bereaved family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

1983-1985 PLANS COORDINATED WITH POLAND

AU171308 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Talks began in Bucharest today between the chairmen of the central planning bodies of Romania and Poland, to finalize the coordination of plans for 1983-1985. The Romanian delegation is led by Comrade Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the Polish delegation by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission.

LEADERS CABLE BULGARIANS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU171530 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 83 p 5

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister, to Bulgarian counterparts on the 35th anniversary of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Bulgaria]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

To Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the whole Romanian people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey you, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian working people sincerest congratulations and a warm comradely salute on the 35th anniversary of the first Treaty of Friendship Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Bulgaria.

The treaty of friendship signed on January 16, 1948, the telegram shows, made an important contribution to the development and expansion, in the new conditions of socialist construction, of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian links of solidarity, mutual asssistance and appreciation, of the two countries' cooperation in the international life.

Our party and government, the whole Romanian people are highly appreciative of the ever more ascending course of the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, cooperation and solidarity which develop multilaterally in the spirit of the principles and provisions of the new

Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed on November 19, 1980, of the decisive contribution the frequent summit meetings, the productive talks conducted and the decisions agreed upon make to this noble cause, setting each time the landmarks of the rise of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples onto ever higher stage.

We are firmly convinced that, working together for the consistent translation into fact of the provisions of the new treaty, of the joint declaration and of the other understandings convenanted at top level, the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural-artistic and other relations, as well as bilateral cooperation in the international life will expand continuously, which corresponds to the successful building of socialism in our countries for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, in the interest of the general cause of socialism, independence and peace, of detente and disarmament, of understanding and collaboration among peoples in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Dear comrades, we want to convey to you and to all the neighborly and friendly Bulgarian people best wishes for ever greater successes in building the new society, for the prosperity and developing of socialist Bulgaria.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES COSTA RICAN MINISTER

AU142020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/1/1983 -- On January 14, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received at Predeal Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon, minister of public security of Costa Rica.

Attending was Tudor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state, head of the State Security Department.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship and best wishes on behalf of the president of the Republic of Costa Rica, Alberto Monge.

Romania's president requested that friendly greetings and best wishes be conveyed to the Costa Rican head of state.

During the talk, reference was made to the good relations established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Costa Rica, and satisfaction was expressed at their upward course just as the willingness to develop them on multiple planes, in the interests of both countries and peoples.

Opinions were exchanged on a series of aspects of the current international life. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the actions apt to contribute to halting international tension, stopping the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, each people's right being guaranteed to set its own development path, in a climate of peace, understanding and broad collaboration among all nations.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SECURITY AKTIV REVIEW, MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU130955 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 12 January carries on page 5 an 850-word item on a meeting held by the "party and command aktiv of the State Security Department" to examine the activities carried out in 1982. After a short introductory paragraph, the rest of the item presents the message sent on the occasion to Nicolae Ceausescu.

The message dwells at length on the inestimable value of Nicolae Ceausescu's "orders, indications and guidelines," which the State Security aktiv pledge to implement to the letter in the future, too. "We assure you, Comrade Supreme Commander, that the entire security apparatus is determined to strengthen its vigilance and combativeness against any attempt to impair the construction of socialism and communism in Romania.

HIGHER ARMY COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM 17 JAN

AU171955 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The Higher Political Council of the Army held a plenum today with its aktiv at which it debated the tasks incumbent upon the commanding officers, party bodies and organizations and all military men to steadfastly implement the decisions of the RCP national conference of December 1982. The plenum was attended by Comrades Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, the participants in the plenum sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, which states among other things: Completely endorsing the conclusions and tasks laid down in the documents of the national conference for activities in Army commands and units, the plenum of the Higher Political Council established measures designed to improve the training of cadres and troops, to raise the combat preparedness of military units and to strengthen their cooperation with the other elements of the national defense system, on the basis of the principles of the Romanian military doctrine, whose brilliant founder you are, and to achieve a superior quality in all the areas of military life and work. The supreme commander is assured that the Army party aktiv and all the Communists and personnel will devotedly and persistently strive to implement our party-state domestic and foreign policies; they will faultlessly honor their obligation in accordance with the programs adopted by the national conference, and will spare no effort to ensure that the Army is always ready to defend -- together with all the people -- the revolutionary achievements, the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In everything we do, the cable states, we are guided by your brilliant example; your model life as a militant revolutionary, the outstanding theoretical and practical work that crowns your struggle and work, and your heroic activities devoted to permanently serving the cause of the party and people, to developing the fatherland and enhancing its international prestige, to safe guarding peace and building a better and more just world motivate all our energies in optimally fulfilling the noble mission of the Army. On the occasion of the forthcoming 50th anniversary of your revolutionary activities and of your birthday, we want to voice the deepest feelings of love and gratitude that the country's military men, like all the people, nurture for you, greatly beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. We wholeheartedly wish you a long life, health, working vigor and creativity at the head of the party and state, for the prosperity and greatness of our fatherland, the cable emphasizes.

## AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS, GOALS DISCUSSED

AU151530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 15 Jan 83

["Romania: Towards an Intensive-Type Agriculture" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/01/1983 -- There are several reference points in the ascending course of the Romanian agriculture, as a component part of the national economy which is in full swing of development.

First of all relevant in this respect are the results scored at the beginning of the current quinquennium. In 1981 farm production was three and a half times larger than that of 1950 and in 1982 a per capita cereal production of 1,000 kg was obtained for the first time in the history of Romania. Considering these growths it can be said that few are the countries of the world which have scored like achievements in agriculture, achievements that were not obtained on a barren land but were an outcome of a powerful industrial development which provided agriculture with a complex and diversified technical-material base conductive to a rise in the fertility of the soil, the growth of labour productivity and economic efficiency, the development of a modern zootechny on technical-productive and organizational principles of an industrial type. Following large investment the number of tractors stands at more than 150,000 at present and they are equipped with the outfit needed to ensure optimal, high-quality operations. The irrigated area reached 25 per cent of the arable land, increased amounts of fertilizers were made available reaching 250 kg high-analysis fertilizers per hectare at the end of the current five-year plan period (1985), highly productive varieties and hybrids were put into production and in zootechny livestocks increased and facilities developed at the highest technical parameters. As was shown at the national conference of the RCP of December 1982 these results must be the starting point for the achievement, in the ensuing years, of an intensive-type, highly productive agriculture.

For the next three years Romania sets herself to powerfully increase farm production so that agriculture should play an ever more important role in the national economy, fully satisfy the consumption requirements for farmfood produce and other products needed in industry and make an enhanced contribution to the rise in the national income and the national wealth.

The national conference and then the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture analysed concrete measures of achieving ever larger plant and animal productions. Special attention is paid to the cereal production which is expected to reach 27-28 million tons, to the rational utilization of land. Action will be undertaken to do away with all kinds of waste, ensure the use of land for agricultural purposes alone, prevent soil degradation, conserve land and increase its fertility. To this end special programmes were adopted in the field of irrigation, soil-erosion humidity-excess control, fertility growth through treatments with organic and chemical fertilizers. At the same time, in view is the expansion of double cultures, on at least two million hectares, the melioration of the 4.4 million hectares of pastures and hayfields while 3.5 million hectares of wooded land will be made suitable for grazing.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN -- By a presidential decress, Comrade Gheorghe Airinei was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Democratic Republic of Sudan. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jan 83 p 5 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA -- By a presidential decree, Comrade Marin Radoi was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jan 83 p 5 AU]

## BAKARIC COMMEMORATIVE SESSION; OTHER ACTIVITIES

### Session Speakers, Attendees Named

AU171426 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1057 GMT on 17 January, in a hookup with all the radios of the Serbo-Croatian area, carries a live relay of the commemorative session of the organs and organizations of the federation held in the SFRY Assembly Great Hall on the occasion of the death of Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The announcer begins by saying that Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will speak about Bakaric. He also says that members of Bakaric's family, including his widow are attending the session. The announcer says that the commemorative session is chaired by Petar Stambolic, Mitja Ribicic, Mito Micajkov, Milka Planinc, Marin Cetinic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Vlado Scekic and Dragan Ilic.

At 1058 GMT Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, opens the session and calls for an 1-minute silent tribute. He then says that the following are attending the commeorative session: members of the committee for organizing the funeral, members of the LCY Central Committee, members of the SFRY Presidency, delegates of the SFRY Assembly, members of the Federal Executive Council, presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist provinces, members of the Council of the Federation, members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, members of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council Presidium, members of the Federal Committee Presidium of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, members of the Presidium of the Conference for Problems of Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia, president and judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, president of the Council of the Academies of Sciences and Arts of the SFRY, as well as delegations of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Federation of Reserve Officers, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, the permanent conference of towns of Yugoslavia and of the city of Belgrade.

At 1001 GMT Mitja Ribicic begins his 35-minute eulogy in which he deals extensively with Bakaric's theoretical work on economic matters, self-management and nationalism and with the LCY's relations with other parties. Ribicic ends his speech at 1136.

Petar Stambolic then makes a brief statement in which he says: "I inform you that the manner and forms in which the name and work of the late Comrade Vladimir Bakaric will be permanently marked will subsequently be determined." Stambolic then closes the commemorative session at 1137 GMT and the live relay ends.

### Ribicic Speaks

AU172135 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Comrades, death has wrenched from our ranks yet another great fighter of our revolution, a national hero and Hero of Socialist Labor, and Marxist revolutionary, our comrade Vlado Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Tito's closest associate over many years.

This is a great loss for the Croatian people, for all our nations and nationalities, the working class, the League of Communists and for all of us.

From his early youth, Comrade Vlado devotedly, creatively and unhesitatingly dedicated all his mental and physical efforts to fulfilling the great ideals and goals of the working class and its communist vanguard, for a better and more humane life for mankind, for the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and for socialist self-management, peace, new relations and social progress in the world. Nothing, not even the greatest storms he went through, could shake him in this orientation and on this revolutionary path. He was the personification of the unwavering revolutionary of the Tito epoch, the communist and soldier of the revolution, graced by the most handsome virtues of the fighter and man.

For 4-1/2 decades, Bakaric was to be found in the front ranks of all the decisive struggles of the working class and the peoples of Yugoslavia led by the party and Tito, to the victorious progress of which, starting from the crucial events in the years on the eve of World War II and through the liberation epic, and especially in the development of the new socialist society, he made a great personal contribution. Bakaric, together with Tito, Kardelj and other revolutionaries in all these postwar decades, built up the new, socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. He was one of the strategists of our revolutionary development and his penetrating Marxist thought is woven into all the most important guidelines and documents of the LCY and SFRY. His experience and advice were particularly precious to us when we lost Comrades Tito and Kardelj.

Bakaric belongs to the legendary generation of the Yugoslav Communist and revolutionary workers' movement which came to maturity in the years of the 6 January dictatorship and which then, gathered around Josip Broz Tito, prepared the party and the working class for the national liberation war and the socialist revolution.

Bakaric decided to follow the revolutionary path while still a schoolboy and later, when a student at Zagreb University in 1933 -- at the time when the Yugoslav Communist Party [CPY] was recovering from the heavy blows which it had suffered in its conflict with the dictatorship regime and had not yet renewed its organization -- he and a group of schoolfriends formed an illegal communist circle and began recruiting students. He became a member of the leadership of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia in Zagreb, and in 1935 also became secretary of the CPY, organization at the university. It was in this year, that, as organizer and participant in student and workers' demonstrations, he was arrested for the first time and subjected to police torture. Thereafter, he was often persecuted and imprisoned.

Like many of his contemporaries, he saw the chief purpose and aim of his career in the revolutionary movement. In 1935 he completed his studies at the faculty of law and rapidly afterwards, in 1937, gained his doctorate of juridical sciences. As soon as he found employment as a law clerk, Bakaric became a member of the trade union organization which was under the influence of the Communists. He was also a member of the initiative committee for formation of a working people's party. His daily work amongst the masses encouraged him even further to develop his Marxist education. Thus, the already experienced communist activist and worthy young lawyer rapidly joined the ranks of those prominent intellectuals of that time who, with their Marxist creativity, were to make a major contribution to the ideopolitical maturation of the party and draw up its political platform, on which the broad revolutionary and democratic movement was to develop.

At the time of the founding congress of the Communist Party of Croatia in 1937, he met Comrade Tito for the first time and became even more directly involved in the work to solve the great ideopolitical problems of the time, primarily those which concerned the program orientation of the party and its strategy. In order to carry out these party duties, he was the initiator, the editor and a member of the editorial boards of a number of quite legal party journals and newspapers.

Bakaric belonged to those party fighters who resolutely decided in favor of Tito's views on the role and the tasks of the CPY, and in favor of its new program and action orientation. He persistently fought for the implementation of the position of the party on the national problem, along the line of Tito's course to enable the CPY and the Communist Party of Croatia to grow into an independent and leading national political force. At that time, Bakaric made himself known with his first studies on the problems of the Yugoslav village and the peasantry as a critic of the petty bourgeois beliefs of the Croatian Peasant Party. Even at that time he presented new, antidogmatic views of the peasant problem in keeping with the new program decisions of the CPY which saw a tremendous revolutionary and social progressive force in the wide masses of our peasantry and in a class alliance between the workers class and the peasantry. In this way, Bakaric grew into one of the leading personalities of the Communist Party of Croatia, evidenced in 1940 by his election to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia.

During the period when the armed liberation struggle was being prepared and launched, Bakaric was in the top operational leadership of the Croatian Communist Party in Zagreb -- right up to November 1941 -- operating in the most difficult circumstances of fascist terror. He was directly involved in drawing up the tactics of the Croatian Communist Party in implementing Tito's concept of a broad national liberation front. This issue was the focus of attention for VJESNIK, the illegal newspaper of the Croatian United National Liberation Front, which was launched and published by decision of the Croatian Communist Party Central Committee in the summer of 1941, and in which the party's views on topical problems of the contemporary phase of the revolution, and the preparations for and development of the national liberation struggle were elaborated. Bakaric decisively advocated that a partisan struggle be launched in all regions of Croatia. He took a direct part in forming the first partisan detachments in the Zagreb area.

In assuming the post of political commissar of the main headquarters of the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments of Croatia in November 1941, he also assumed responsibility for one of the most important sectors of the party's operations at that phase of the revolution -- the formation of the national liberation army of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. In so doing, he devoted the greatest attention to the general efforts of the CPY in implementing Tito's concept of the all-people's war and development of those moral, political and combat qualities which guaranteed that the national liberation army would grow rapidly into a mighty armed force, the genuine liberation and revolutionary army of its nations and nationalities. The numerous documents dating from that period written by Bakaric are the best evidence of his creative activity in that respect.

The focus of his attention was the constant struggle to create the broadest unity of peoples in the liberation struggle. He made an important contribution toward exposing the Macek leadership of the Croatian Peasant Party, toward refuting the theses that it was the inviolable leading force of the Croatian national movement, and toward recruiting the largest possible number of leaders and adherents of the Croatian Peasant Party around the platform of the national liberation struggle; he also played a great role in establishing the character and organizational form of this unified movement.

Bakaric did much to establish and consolidate the national liberation committees as the organs of a new people's power. His accurate Marxist standpoint on the national question was the basis upon which the Croatian nation, together with the Serbian nation and the nationalities in Croatia -- in accordance with their historical liberation aspirations -- fought for and won, in joint struggle with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the national liberation war and in the socialist revolution, their own national freedom, the power of the working class and the working people, and established their own socialist state.

This is defined by the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia as the national state of the Croatian people, the state of the Serbian nation in Croatia and the state of the nationalities living in Croatia. Bakaric was one of the founders of the Regional Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia, and a deputy and active participant of the first and second session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ], at which socialist Croatia and Socialist Yugoslavia were in fact constituted.

Bakaric became established through his directive letters, his many articles, his speeches at meetings and talks at popular rallies, as a consistent interpreter and champion of Tito's policy of brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

At the time when the CPY, struggling for the definitive victory of the revolution, went into a decisive struggle for international recognition of the new Yugoslavia, Bakaric -- by decision of the second session of AVNOJ -- took over the post of member of the first government of the new Yugoslavia, the National Committee of Liberation of Yugoslavia, and expanded his activity to the sphere of foreign policy and international relations. From that time, right up until October 1944, he was Tito's direct associate and took part in deciding many difficult problems which arose in relations with the allied powers.

In October, 1944, Bakaric assumed the post of political secretary of the Communist Party of Croatia Central Committee. His election, at a time when certain deviations from the CPY policy began to be noticed in the stance of Hebrang, who had been secretary until then, was confirmation of Bakaric's role up to that period, of his political firmness and consistency. When the first government of federal Croatia was formed in April 1945, Bakaric was entrusted with the mandate of its first president.

Comrade Vlado's role in developing our political system was great and significant. From the very beginning of the creation of the new people's power, he elucidated the paths and dilemmas of development by means of direct political work and theoretical discussions and removed various barriers of unitaristic and spearatist ideological digressions, whether they were an expression of bureaucratic and dogmatic ideas, or pseudo-liberated and nationalistic attempts at diverting Yugoslavia from its revolutionary path of socialist development.

Proceeding from Marx's ideas viewing socialism as a period of transition in which the state withers away from a form of political organization of society, Bakaric analyzed the specific features of this development in our conditions. He considered the whole development of the political system, from the national liberation committees to today's more developed forms of self-management, in accordance with this basic idea. In this he emphasized: "...the more self-management develops, the more the state withers away."

He considered self-management socialist society as a specific form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, pointing out that lack of respect for this essential characteristic gives scope to statism, technocratism and bureaucratism. He emphasized that precisely the development of self-management expressed most consistenly the class character of the new self-management society. It is also the creative response to bourgeois and statist-bureaucratic criticism of the creation of new social relations and the most effective form of the struggle against all enemies of socialism.

Comrade Bakaric's role in the theoretical explanation and practical political resolution of national relations in Yugoslavia is of great significance. Proceeding from Marxist standpoints, Bakaric provided many original analyses which served as the basis for CPY policy in resolving the national question at various stages of the development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class in multinational Yugoslavia.

His approach to solving the national question is deeply rooted in the general development of socialism and the realization of the revolutionary aims of the working class.

He subjected to severe criticism ideas of national freedom and independence which proceed from the standpoint of the "statehood of a nation" as the sole, exclusive element of national affirmation and neglect the fact of the nature of this state of ours and of whoever is the exponent of power in it, whether it is the working class, working people in general, or someone else. Establishing that our revolution proceeded from the self-determination of peoples and the right to secede, as well as from the power of the working class and working people, Bakaric emphasizes that the implementation of Tito's idea of national sovereignty and the automony of nations and nationalities and republics and provinces in our multinational community is based on the freedom of man, freedom of workers and the power of the working people, and is also based on self-management. This is the essence of the link between the class and national concept and on these ideological bases, at the start of the '70s, Bakaric settled scores with nationalistic tendencies both theoretically and practically.

In his discussions he provided a comprehensive analysis of the class bases of various nationalistic phenomena and established and explained the class changes and changes in material and political conditions which arose in the course of the development of our community and which necessarily brought with them changes in political forms and the structure of organs of power and of management of social affairs in intranational relations. In them he found those essential bases which truly deeply and firmly linked our nations and nationalities. On this he based his view of the character of our federation, the equality of the nations and nationalities in a multinational community, the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and at the same time for that of the federation, the unity of which is based on democratic agreement-making and the self-management manifestation and resolution of the interests of the working class and working people, and nations and nationalities. He was firmly convinced that only a federation founded in this way can ensure brotherhood, unity, equality and stability for our self-management community. His standpoints express the consistent nature of his Marxist approach and his adherence to the specific needs of the class struggle, but they also have a more lasting character, and as such have also been incorporated into the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo.

Bakaric made an exceptional contribution to the development of our economic thought. With the passion of a revolutionary and Marxist theoretician, he penetrated the essence of social relations, pointed out their laws, noted contradictions, exposed the vestiges of the old order and always directed his creative work toward finding new solutions. He was exceptionally capable in using analyses of complex and contradictory social processes and relations to point out in a visionary manner everything that is new, socialist and progressive, which needs to be given scope and further developed and strengthened.

In the prewar period he was already making a noted contribution to explaining the economic basis of capitalist Yugoslavia, its internal contradictions and the effect of historic tendencies in it. Particularly significant from this period were his works on the countryside, to which he devoted special attention even during the period of socialist construction.

He made a particularly signficant contribution in the development of the concept of socialist self-management relations and the setting of their forms in the initial stages of development.

In the realization of self-management at that stage it is of essential significance, he emphasized, to carry out resolutely a process of transferring power from the state and decentralization, and to transfer the resources of reproduction to the direct management of workers in their organizations of work, which in itself is the essential condition of the continued development of socialism in our country.

He provided fundamental explanations concerning the historic place of self-management. The task of self-management society, he wrote, is to overcome the elements of bourgeois society in accordance with the material and social conditions for this which have been achieved, as well as the development of all those elements which will lead to establishing a total system of socialist self-management relations as the basis of our socialist self-management community. In this, essential significance is attached to the creation of material, socioeconomic and political conditions; so that relations of the self-management pooling of labor and resources as a historically conditioned process in creating the free association of direct producers are developed in the totality of social relations as quickly and as intensively as possible.

Therefore, in his revolutionary activity he constantly advocated the creation of all those direct conditions which would enable the working man to become the master of the conditions, means and results of his work and on this basis to take over gradually the trends of social reproduction and the whole of social development.

He produced works and studies aimed at this which were of exceptional scientific and ideopolitical value on the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations, on the self-management pooling of labor, self-management planning, the market and the law of value, expanded production, the banking, credit and monetary system, the involvement of our economy in the international division of labor, the causes of instability in economic trends and other questions of socialist self-management. All these works of his are an example of the creative, undogmatic application of the science of the classics of Marxism to our conditions and they are a lasting contribution to the riches of the gains of scientific socialism in general.

Proceeding from Marx's work on the development of socialist society in the direction of communism, Bakaric provides the bases for and works out a concept of self-management associated labor as the essence of socialist relations in the current stage of our society, pointing out that we are only at the beginning of this association, and that subjective socialist forces in society must constantly stimulate and develop these processes, for this is the historic direction which leads to the movement from a class society to a classless one. He constantly warned that the essence of associated labor is formed by the realization of the constitutional and self-management position of the workers in basic organizations of associated labor and the realization of the self-management system of income in practice. In income he saw a form of new socioeconomic relations and the economic content of self-management in all spheres of social work.

He pointed out that the development and evolution of these relations could not be realized on the basis of a subjectivist structuring of the conditions of economic activity; the operation of the laws of the market and goods production must be respected. Indeed, he wrote, direct producers cannot master production without a greater or lesser degree of market freedom, for in the given historical conditions the market is the sole arbiter of whether someone's work is socially necessary and recognized. He was a determined advocate of workers in associated labor controlling the market and structuring relations in it.

In his theoretical works and studies he devoted particular attention to formulating and elaborating the system of expanded reproduction on self-managing bases.

He regarded expanded production as a central issue in the present phase of socialist self-management and socialist socioeconomic relations, for he who controls labor surpluses controls society. He pointed out that relations in expanded production are not satisfactory, that the working class and self-managing associated labor do not dispose of a large part of labor surplus, that is, that to a great degree, the old relations are operative in this area. Such a state of affairs finds expression in a great alienation of the means of associated labor, the existence and reproduction of centers of alienated economic capacity, and only slow transformation of the entire banking, credit and money spheres. He stressed the vital importance of transfer of overall income to the workers in basic and other organizations of associated labor. This is the way to put all expanded production onto self-managing bases and to turn banks and other financial organizations into associations of associated labor.

Bakaric devoted an important part of his creative scientific work to analyzing and elaborating the system of self-managing social planning. He pointed out that centralized social planning is in most direct contradiction to socialist self-management, but also noted that in order to substitute self-managing planning for this, it is necessary to break the resistance of the technocratic and bureaucratic forces which are the factors of such planning. Planning which is in the hands of the producers is what is appropriate for the self-managing society, he said. Based upon the interests of the workers in associated labor, this also represents a means of strengthening the reproduction of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and the material development of our self-managing community.

He also devoted special care in his work to the development of equal economic relations between our country and foreign countries. He indicated that an essential component of the development of socialist self-managing production relations should be the inclusion of our economy in the international division of labor, alongside constant expansion of economic cooperation with all the countries and regions of the world, particularly with developing and non-aligned countries.

Bakaric also made an important contribution to the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. A prominent and very popular military political leader from the war, he always turned with a total sense of responsibility to affairs of defense and self-protection, considering that all the most responsible and capable cadres of our society should be involved to the maximum extent in preparing, organizing and orienting the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. He often pointed to the need to make use of the experiences gained in the national liberation war and to the necessity of taking account of the specific features and differences in the realization and development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in individual regions of our country.

Our socialist self-managing society needs a defensive system and armed forces that are capable of dissuading an aggressor from aggression -- that is, that are capable of offering even the strongest enemy the prospect of waging a lengthy war without any prospect of winning it, and thereby preventing it from starting a war in the first place. He saw the possibility of successfully realizing this task in "broadly organized territorial defense" and in "strong operational troops which can react forcefully and immediately."

In connection with the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Bakaric constantly stressed the exceptional role of the League of Communists, seeing in this the cohesive force and guarantee of the system's successful development and operation.

These and other guidelines by Vlado Bakaric found particular expression in the constitutional changes of 1971 and 1974, in the Law on Associated Labor, at the congress of self-managers and also in the documents of the 10th and 11th congresses of the LCY which he played a direct part in formulating.

One of Comrade Bakaric's intensive theoretical and practical political preoccupations was that of developing the party as the revolutionary Marxist vanguard of the working class and that of building up a broad, democratic and progressive popular front which would be capable of drawing together the broadest popular masses into revolutionary action. Alongside Tito and Kardelj, he took a direct part in creating the basic standpoints and decisions of the CPY, that is, the leadership of the national liberation movement, decisively committing himself to the direct and organized participation of the broadest working and popular masses in all forms of the liberation struggle.

He was elected a member of the CPY Central Committee, or the LCY, at all post-war congresses, and from 1952 he was also a member of its executive organs. Although in poor health, Bakaric was throughout this long, turbulent and eventful time one of Comrade Tito's closest and most active associates, as he was in building up the LCY.

He always saw the party as a consciously organized part of the working class and all working people, a part which has no interests or goals other than the interests of that class, of working people, and of our nations and nationalities. He got to the essence and real meaning of certain phenomena and events, and through specific dialectical analysis discovered their objective sources, causes and those responsible for them. All this he did with the goal of establishing what to do next and how to do it, how to overcome difficulties, how to consolidate positive results and move forward. Bakaric regarded vital issues concerning the development of our socialist self-managing society, and the whole complex of issues linked to the role and tasks of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, from the standpoint of further steps forward in the revolution, further strengthening of the material and social might of the self-managing associated producers and all working people.

He emphasized that one of the primary tasks of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces is consistent struggle for socialist self-managing democracy in basic labor and other self-managing communities and organizations. He particularly advocated that the League of Communists should be consistently built up on the principles of democratic centralism, and that creative initiative and responsibility of each communist, organization and organ of the League of Communists should be given full scope.

He also pointed out that it is one of the most important tasks of Communists to work daily and actively in the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, youth and other organizations and associations as a progressive front of socialist forces. The strength of the League of Communists, he underlined, was and remains in its firm linkage with and influence on the working class and all working people and in the patient work of involving it in the practice of building up socialist self-management.

In all circumstances Comrade Vlado persistently advocated the unity of Marxist theory and practice. He always approached practice from the theoretical standpoint, and theory from the standpoint of the historical trend and its potential. All the issues of socialism which he examines in his rich theoretical work he analyzes as part of the dialectic of the revolutionary process in the transitional period, always stressing its orientation toward the communist future.

Thus, in the documents for the 10th LCY Congress, in his criticism of the thesis that "the self-managing society is a wholly isolated social entity with its own internal patterns," he states: "Some sort of self-managing society without a link with the society's development toward communism...is nonsense, is not possible, and leads to nothing."

For Bakaric, as a Marxist, theory is not only an explanation of the world, but knowledge of its change. He therefore stresses that the most important thing for our Marxist theory is "for research to be done into the laws of development and those elements in society which free it and develop it in the sense of creating an association of free producers."

An important place is given in Comrade Vlado's work to problems of the development of culture and freedom of creativity, which he approaches from the standpoint of the socialist revolution itself and man's liberation from all forms of alienation. He was also intensively engaged with problems of education and science in our socialist society, and advocated that these should become, to an even greater degree, an integral part of and imperative of the development of associated labor, so that working people as producers can make decisions about them.

Speaking on reform of the educational system at one of the Central Committee sessions in December 1978, he said, among other things: "We have introduced into schools a kind of self-management and some links with associated labor. We have introduced this however, from positions of educational reform, not from positions of one of the functions of associated labor, so that children 'learn' how to go about self-management. They themselves are not operating self-management."

Comrade Bakaric's creative thought and revolutionary activity is also interwoven in the overall international policy and operation of our country and of the League of Communists. Vlado was one of Tito's closest associates in building up and realizing the independent and nonaligned foreign policy of socialist Yugoslavia. He made a great personal contribution to this.

As far back as 1943, as a member of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia and deputy commissar for foreign affairs, Bakaric took a direct part in the struggle for constituting the new Yugoslavia and gaining international recognition for it. His exceptional abilities, analytic gifts, revolutionary farsightedness and realism as a statesman found their full expression, particularly when he represented our country and the League of Communists at the international level -- from the Paris peace conference and the UN General Assembly sessions, to meetings of communists and workers' parties and the first conference of the nonaligned countries, and on the many tribunes from which he spoke throughout the world proclaiming the truth about our struggle, our orientations and our vision of the future of the world. Because of these standpoints Vlado Bakaric is a great name, not only in the Yugoslav revolution but also among progressive forces and movements in Europe and the world.

He devoted a large part of his energy to our country's struggle for peace and independent development, for equitable, democratic international economic and political relations, and for solidarity with the revolutionary and socialist struggle in the world. He was a true revolutionary, permeated with belief not in the power of force, but in the inexhaustible force of the aspirations and struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and progress, and against domination and hegemony of any kind. He was one of those strategists of our revolution who always proceeded from the fact that the struggle for the national and social liberation of our peoples is closely linked with the struggle for freedom and independence of all peoples and countries.

Comrade Vlado's lively, critical and deeply antidogmatic way of thinking comes fully to the fore in his pointing to the economic and political factors of maintaining and reproducing relations of inequality and exploitation in international dimensions; in his affirmation of the idea of peaceful coexistence as an irreplaceable factor not only of world peace but of development and the progress of socialism in the world; and in his evaluation of the Nonaligned Movement as an expression and action of the historic tendency toward overcoming the situation in international economic and political relations which has deteriorated even further as a result of the postwar bloc division of the world.

For him, the Nonaligned Movement was an autonomous factor of the progressive transformation of international relations, which strengthens that consciousness and those social forces which see the solution to existing world conflicts solely in the equitable cooperation between all countries and peoples.

Bakaric's analysis of the contemporary world includes trends in the workers movement, in which he sees the expression and realization of the historic tendency through which previously created situations are overcome, an expression of the process of emancipation of parties and movements and the necessity of their firm grounding in their own working class and national environment. Bakaric also pointed to the fact that such a tendency in the Yugoslav Communist Party was expressed as early as the eighth Zagreb party conference in 1928, when the antifaction line of Josip Broz Tito triumphed in the Zagreb party organization. He profoundly understood the crucial significance of the ability of every individual revolutionary movement to coordinate independently the ways and methods of its struggle with the historical conditions of its country, and the interests of its working class and people. He saw autonomy in our party's revolutionary action as one of the basic factors of our total social development and a lasting value in the party's policy. At the same time he considered that the party must constantly develop equitable cooperation and solidarity with other workers' and progressive movements, and fight for the fullest possible affirmation of the democratic principles of mutual relations, with the aspiration for the most complete mutual acquaintance possible, free exchange of experience and revolutionary theoretical thought. Such a policy of our LCY has proved to be historically correct and has been confirmed in practice.

Comrades, through his whole being, his creativity and his revolutionary work, Vladimir Bakaric demonstrated how a communist can and should act. Through his enormous personal contribution to the development of the LC program and policy and his contribution to the general progress of our socialist self-management and nonaligned community, a federation of free and equal peoples and nationalities, Comrade Bakaric occupied one of the most prominent places in the Yugoslav revolutionary workers movement. Although already seriously ill, he helped, with his knowledge and many years of revolutionary experience, with working out documents and standpoints for our 12th, for him, unfortunately, his last, gathering of Yugoslav Communists. His thoughts sound out as a message today, written down just before the congress, that our party must, in the post-congress period, adapt its role to the conditions of the continued penetration of self-management, and this means, as Comrade Vlado says "a reformation in both the leadership and in the very method of activity by members." To the end of his life he believed firmly and unshakably in the strength of self-management, and this became a dominant thesis in the broadest dimensions. This belief and firmness are needed by all of us, even in the leadership, in responding to the serious trials of the current time.

The work of Comrade Bakaric is and will remain a lasting inspiration for the revolutionary creativity of current and future generations of communists, and of all fighters for socialism and progress, all people and nations. The person and name of Vladimir Bakaric, war hero and hero of socialist labor, great humanist, statesman and creator, will live permanently in our hearts and minds. He will be an encouragement and example to us in future stages of our struggle for socialism and general progress in the country.

In conclusion, allow me to express on behalf of the LCY Central Committee our deep condolences to Comrade Marija, the daughters and the son, and, on behalf of all here present, to express special thanks to Comrade Marija for her self-sacrificing efforts during his medical treatment.

Thank you, dear Comrade Vlado, for everything that you have done as a revolutionary for socialist, self-management and all its nations and nationalities. Eternal thanks and glory to you!

## Serbian Commemoration

AU171638 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1258 GMT on 17 January carries jointly with the Belgrade Second Program, the united radio stations of Serbia, Pristina, Novi Sad and the united radio stations of Vojvodina, a line relay from the Great Hall of the Serbian Assembly where a commemorative session of the organs of the leaderships of the organs and organizations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will be held on the occasion of the death of Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The announcer says that the session is being attended by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of Serbia; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Branko Pesic, president of the Assembly of Serbia; Vukoje Bulatovic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Radislav Jovanovic, president of the Serbian Trade Union Council; Mileva Planojevic, president of the Republican Committee of the Serbian Veterans Federation; Petar Damjanovic, president of the Republican Conference of the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and of the city of Belgrade and prominent public and cultural workers.

At 1301 GMT Dusan Ckrebic opens the commemorative session and says that the death of Dr Vladimir Bakaric is "a great loss for all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, for the LCY, for our Marxist science and for our entire socialist community." He praises Bakaric's contribution to the work of the Yugoslav Communist Party before the war, to the armed revolution and to the socialist building of the country. He calls for a 1-minute silent tribute to Bakaric.

At 1302 GMT Nikola Ljubicic begins his 23-minute eulogy in which he praises Bakaric's work in social affairs which he carried out, despite serious illness, to the end of his life. Ljubicic says that throughout his life Bakaric devotedly served the ideals and goals of the socialist revolution. After reviewing Bakaric's early life and revolutionary activity in the prewar period and his wartime activity, Ljubicic deals wth Bakaric's extensive political and theoretical work since the war. Ljubicic says that Bakaric had always based his theoretical work on vital topics and had made a great contribution to the ideopolitical views and trends in our society.

Ljubicic then praises Bakaric's great contribution to developing new socialist Yugoslavia and to strengthening Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned position in the world. Bakaric also devoted special attention to the developing socialist production relations in the villages. He contributed much to developing Yugoslav theoretical thought on the national problem in a complex national community like the SFRY, Ljubicic says.

After expressing thanks for Bakaric's great work for Yugoslavia's social development, Ljubicic says that Bakaric had really done everything that can be done in a short human life. Ljubicic then says: "Comrade Vladimir Bakaric has left our ranks at one of the most complex moments of the postwar development of our socialist self-managing society. His demise affects us all the more because he will not be able to make his contribution to the solution of the contradictions facing us today."

Ljubicic says that one of the basic messages of the revolutionaries who no longer are among us is that "the unity of the LCY is the decisive factor for solving the accumulated contradictions and for finding the real roads of socialist development."

Ljubicic says that this message "must now be extremely seriously respected not as tribute to the comrades who are no longer among us, but rather because of a historic responsibility toward their work which we are continuing and which we must not and will not, on any account, betray."

After saying that the death of Vladimir Bakaric is "an irreplaceable loss for the LCY, for all working people, for the Croatian people and for all our peoples and nationalities," Ljubicic says that with "Comrade Vladimir Bakaric's death we Communists in the Republic of Serbia and the Serbian people have lost a fellow fighter, comrade and friend for equitable relations among all peoples and nationalities, a fighter for brotherhood and unity."

Bakaric firmly believed that "the future of both the Serbian and Croatian peoples, as well as of our entire community lies in mutual understanding, a self-managing association of labor, frankness in cooperation in all fields of social life and in brotherhood and unity," Ljubicic says. After saying that Bakaric saw the most reliable support for a lasting solution of intranational relations in Yugoslavia in the achievements of our socialist revolution, Ljubicic says that Bakaric did not separate the national problem from overall social relations.

In conclusion, Ljubicic expresses thanks to Bakaric for everything he did for the Yugoslavia community.

At 1325 GMT Dusan Ckrebic closes the commemorative session and the live relay ends at 1346 GMT.

FEC MEETS, DISCUSSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE USAGE

LD171758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- At today's session, the Federal Executive Council, before going to the agenda, paid homage with 1 minute's silence to Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, great revolutionary, communist and humanist who made a great contribution to the development of our federal community. The Council decided that the Federal Executive Council delegation to Dr Vladimir Bakaric's funeral should comprise Milka Planinc, Zvone Dragan and Rikard Stajner.

At today's session, with Milka Planinc in the chair, the Federal Executive Council determined the proposed agreement on the provision and use of foreign exchange to pay for priority imports of certain products and raw materials and their production on the unified Yugoslav market in 1983. This agreement proposes that the necessary foreign exchange resources be ensured in a unified manner since this, along with greater production and better organization on the domestic market, is one of the basic conditions for the domestic market being supplied with basic products to improve supplies to the unified Yugoslav market.

On this basis, the producers of drugs, detergents and certain production materials and foodstuffs should receive approximately 75 percent of their own foreign exchange inflow, with the proviso that these funds be used strictly for the purpose intended along with the obligation by producers to supply the domestic market with these goods and create conditions for exports.

The Federal Executive Council stresses that experience so far in supplying the market shows that the unresolved or partly resolved problem of supplies in one part of the country has a negative effect on the supply of the market as a whole. It was stressed in particular that insufficient supplies to the market could have negative effects on the tourist industry and thus on realizing foreign exchange inflow from tourism.

The Council noted that the course of coordinating the attitudes of the republics and provinces has so far demonstrated a high degree of agreement on the basic issues regulated by the agreement, and thus the signing of the agreement is expected next week.

The Council also adopted the provision on the use of convertible currencies for payments abroad. This provision regulates the method of payment for the necessary imports of equipment and production material.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD171416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Victor Saude Maria, the prime minister of Guinea-Bissau, has arrived, accompanied by his wife, for an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The prime minister of Guinea-Bissau was also accompanied by Joao da Silva, chief of the general staff; Dr Fidelis Cabral de Almada, minister of justice; Hillia Barber, head of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

Talks With Planinc

LD172220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Guinea-Bissau and Yugoslavia are following with concern the exacerbation in international relations, which poses a serious threat to world peace and international security and which also indicates that exacerbation of the political situation has far-reaching consequences on international economic relations. The situation regarding the latter is such that it affects all countries, especially the developing countries. This is why Guinea-Bissau and Yugoslavia stress the need for more positive activity by nonaligned countries so as to surmount the crisis situations constituting a burden on international relations, and to establish an atmosphere of confidence and relaxation of tension.

This, among other things, was stressed tonight during the talks between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Victor Saude Maria, prime minister of Guinea-Bissau. In the Palace of the Federation tonight, the government delegations of the two friendly nonaligned countries concluded their exchange of views on topical international problems and on bilateral relations. In addition to Prime Minister Victor Saude Maria, the following were in the Guinea-Bissau delegation: Joao da Silva, a member of the PAIGC [African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Politburo and army chief of staff; Justice Minister Fidelis Cabral de Almada; and Hillia Barber, head of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The following were in the Yugoslav delegation: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Miljenko Zreleo, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific and Cultural Cooperation; Dimitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Dragoljub Kontic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Guinean-Yugoslav talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and openness, covered a broad range of problems of interest to the two nonaligned countries.

Special attention was paid to the general international situation, activity of the Nonaligned movement, events in Africa, and also to focal points of world crises. The need was stressed for nonaligned countries to step up their activity, and it was stated with satisfaction that the full success of the recent meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Managua was an intimation of even more successful actions by nonaligned countries and an integral part of the preparations for a successful summit in New Delhi.

In their assessment of bilateral cooperation, the two parties proceeded from the fact that it is developing successfully, but that realistic possibilities and a mutual desire exist for this cooperation to be promoted and enriched with new forms. This especially refers to economic cooperation. Prime Minister Victor Saude Maria expressed his government's desire for our experts and work organizations to become incorporated in the realization of the program of economic development of Guinea-Bissau, especially in agriculture, fishing, oil prospecting and exploitation, housing construction and cadres training.

The guests from Guinea-Bissau are leaving for Zagreb tomorrow, and afterwards they are expected to visit Split. According to the program for their visit, a joint communique on the talks will be released at the end of their visit.

Planinc Hosts Dinner

LD172224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2041 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Viktor Saude Maria, vice president of the council of the revolution and prime minister of Guinea-Bissau. During the dinner, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, toasts were exchanged.

Planinc Toast

LD172304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Having wished her guest a cordial welcome and pleasant stay in Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said:

"The heroic struggle of the freedom-loving people of Guinea-Bissau for their freedom and independence will live on in our memory forever. The friendship of our peoples was forged in those difficult days of your heroic struggle against colonialism which we fully supported and helped. We have continued to promote and expand our friendly cooperation in new conditions, both in the bilateral sphere as well as in the movement of nonaligned countries and through cooperation at the UN and other international organizations.

"Now, too, we follow with exceptional attention your efforts and we rejoice at the successes which you are achieving in the construction of a new society and in your country's comprehensive development. The SFRY highly appreciates the role and contribution by Guinea-Bissau to our common struggle for the consolidation of peace and security in the world, for better understanding among peoples and states and for equitable international cooperation."

Turning to the international situation, Milka Planinc said: We are faced with the further exacerbation of relations between blocs, with the growing use of force in international relations and with rivalry by great powers for the acquisition of strategic advantages in the context of which the sovereign rights of countries and peoples to freedom, independence and autonomous development are being ignored. Interference and the influence of foreign factors are also becoming increasingly intensive in Africa. There is no doubt that this contributes to maintaining the crisis of the OAU and makes the situation in southern Africa as well as in other crisis hotbeds on this continent even more complex.

"The existing international economic order is increasingly becoming a source of instability, inequality and of social unrest.

It has led the developing countries to the brink of economic collapse while the continuous postponment of global negotiations has a damaging effect on the state of the world economy as a whole. In such conditions, the development of mutual cooperation by developing countries and the reliance on their own forces could represent a significant step in the direction of strengthening their position and creating conditions for a new international economic order.

"The deep crisis of international relations which the world faces confirms that the accumulated problems cannot be resolved only through the involvement of great powers and blocs. This refers to problems which affect equally the great and the small, the developed and developing countries, and it is only with the involvement of the broader international community that solutions can be ensured which will guarantee peace, security and development for the benefit of all countries and peoples.

"In such a situation what is of particular significance is the consolidation of the role of the Nonaligned Movement, the policy of which represents a reliable mainstay to the majority of the countries in the world. This policy has been confirmed on several occasions in crucial moments as an independent nonbloc factor and a motivating force which exerts a fundamental influence on international relations. We are convinced that the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will express once again the aspirations of an immense section of mankind to commence urgently with the resolution of the most important political and economic problems and to replace the policy of force and rivalry with peaceful initiatives and cooperation. Our closest cooperation in all the stages of the preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries will help to ensure its full success."

Milka Planinc then stressed that Yugoslavia had always worked, and would continue to do so in the future, for the peaceful resolution of disputes on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality of all countries. "We, therefore, back all the actions by African countries which lead to overcoming the existing situation in the OAU, to the consolidation of its unity and ability to act. We condemn foreign interference in the affairs of independent African countries, we reject attempts at resolving the problem of Namibia outside the UN framework and we back the just struggle of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for the independence of Namibia as well as of liberation movements in South Africa against the regime of apartheid."

Milka Planinc ended her toast as follows: "We attach great significance to the comprehensive development of relations with your country, relations which are based on many joint orientations of internal development and foreign policy. What links us is the traditional friendship, the policy of nonalignment and the struggle for the full emancipation of all countries and peoples. We assess this visit of yours as very significant for the exchange of views on issues of mutual interest. We are convinced that our talks will also provide an incentive to the development of economic cooperation between our two friendly countries. We are ready to examine all the possibilities for the promotion of this cooperation as well as of cooperation in other spheres of mutual interest."

## Talks With Stambolic

LD172230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2035 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, tonight received Guinea-Bissau Prime Minister Victor Saude Maria.

They held a long and friendly conversation. Before the talks began, Prime Minister Maria expressed the condolences of the government and people of Guinea-Bissau on Dr Vladimir Bakaric's death.

The talks dealt in particular with development of bilateral cooperation, and activity of nonaligned heads of state or government. The Guinea-Bissau prime minister expressed his country's gratitude for Yugoslavia's selfless assistance to African countries in general, and to his country in particular, while Petar Stambolic recalled that the foundations of fruitful and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau had been laid as far back as the time of the liberation struggle of the people of that African country against colonialism.

The Yugoslav president and the Guinean prime minister also assessed that the two countries are cooperating very successfully in the nonaligned countries' movement. In this connection it was stressed that the present very acute international situation is alarming to all peoples of the world and that nonaligned countries, and also the countries outside the movement, expect the nonaligned countries at their forthcoming meeting in New Delhi to contribute to the existing unfavorable developments in international relations being overcome and channeled in a positive direction. The meeting in New Delhi, it was jointly assessed, should be a powerful manifestation of the readiness of nonaligned countries to contribute to ensuring peace and security (?in the world), and a renewed attempt to convince the world public of the need to establish a new international economic system.

The meeting between Petar Stambolic and Guinea-Bissau Prime Minister Victor Saude Maria and members of the Guinea-Bissau delegation was also attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov; Federal Executive Council member Rikard Stajner; and Vuko Dragasevic, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency.

ENEMY FIGHTING 'LOSING BATTLE' IN KOSOVO

AU141252 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 83 p 5

[M. Antic article "Kosovo -- The Enemy's Last Strongholds Disappearing"]

[Excerpts] During the 21 months since the first demonstrations in Pristina, the enemy lost battle after battle. First, the demonstrations themselves have shown that the enemy hasn't many followers. Then, it has experienced a mass condemnation by the whole of our society, and above all, by the Albanian nationality itself at tens of thousands of meetings held in villages, local communities, schools and work organizations throughout the province.

The furious and skillfully directed propaganda from Tirana is also being rejected in Kosovo now. It comes from no one else but Enver Hoxha himself, who has finally admitted -- possibly losing patience when he saw all his plans for Kosovo had failed -- that he was behind everything happening in Kosovo 2 years ago.

When our workers abroad came home for the New Year holiday, the enemy lost another battle. His propaganda collapsed like a house of cards. No wonder, since it was founded on lies which were easy to see through.

At all local political meetings one can hear the assessment that the political and security situation has considerably improved and that it is gradually normalizing from day to day. It has been unanimously assessed that the enemy's roots have been cut off, although not all the offshoots went with them. Regardless of that, lacking any support, the enemy is now unable to organize any serious major action.

That is normal, since both his ideology and the aims he intended and still intends to achieve have been rejected. Progressive forces by no means conclude from this that the battle has been won. On the contrary, constant vigilance is demanded.

For the enemy's broken ranks, that is their remnants, are still using vandalism, demolishing monuments, provoking intranational clashes, writing and distributing slogans, announcing diversionist actions, threatening... in order to "prove" they are still present. Even there they are less and less successfull, first meeting the resistance of the broad masses and then the decisive and uncompromising action of the Kosovo security service organs which, during this period -- strengthened and trained in the course of action -- have achieved considerable results in the struggle against the enemy.

We may just mention that in this period the provincial security service succeeded in discovering and unmasking four enemy organizations, 61 illegal groups with about 800 members and 5 "committees" which led them, confiscating great quantities of propaganda material (as much as 10 newspapers and periodicals), discovering their internal and foreign connections and unmasking all their aims. In the last 3 months alone, nine illegal groups with 70 members were discovered. It was also discovered that the four enemy organizations mentioned above -- that is, their remnants -- have united into "the movement for achieving the republic."

The League of Communists Has Situation in Hand

With his latest move the enemy wants to keep up the continuity of his activity, without his aim, achieving the republic, which is not the ultimate one. It is interesting to know why the enemy puts the main emphasis on the slogan "Kosovo Republic" when his ultimate aim is known to be the secession of Kosovo and some other parts of our country and their annexation by Albania. The enemy thinks that this is still the most attractive slogan for winning over the masses. However, he is very wrong there. At the time when through his demagoguery he cunningly concealed his ultimate aim, he achieved a certain success with that slogan. Now only juveniles are taken in by it -- it has been discovered that more than 50 percent of the slogans are written by elementary school students.

There is work and there will be work in the future as well for the communists and other progressive forces in Kosovo. Just as Kosovo communists of Albanian nationality are currently engaged in the front ranks of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, so should the communists of Serbian nationality be vigilant and active because the phenomenon of Serbian nationalism which is ostensibly trying to "correct a great injustice" is becoming more and more pronounced. Its intentions and aims are no less dangerous than any other nationalism. Serbian nationalists are trying to disseminate the essence of their intentions by using slogans which say that "there is no room for Serbs in Kosovo" and by stirring up hatred against Albanians.